

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Vol I No 008

12 January 1984

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TIES STRENGTHENED WITH THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES

OW110910 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 11 (XINHUA) -- China took a more independent stance on the international arena and strengthened bonds of friendship and cooperation with other Third World countries in 1983. Seventeen heads of state and government leaders from the Third World were invited to China, while Chinese Premier Zhao Zihang's trip to 11 African countries brought Sino-African relations to a new height. Leaders of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee exchanged visits with parliamentary leaders from ten Third World countries, enhancing amity and understanding.

Last year China established diplomatic ties with Antigua and Barbuda in Central America, and Angola, the Ivory Coast and Lesotho in Africa. Throwing in its lot with other Third World countries, China firmly backed them in opposing the hegemonic powers' aggression and expansion on the issues of Kampuchea, Afghanistan, the Middle East, southern Africa and Central America. In Asia, China supported the resistance forces in Kampuchea and Afghanistan in their fight against the Vietnamese and Soviet occupation forces. China, (?acting) in cooperation with the ASEAN countries and Pakistan, thwarted many schemes of the Soviet and Vietnamese hegemonists. The China visit of the three leaders of the Kampuchean resistance forces late last year demonstrated their unity. In the Middle East, China strongly condemned Israel for slaughtering Palestinians and Lebanese and occupying Lebanon's territory with the backing of the United States. China supported the Palestine Liberation Organization headed by Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in its struggle for recovering lost territory and their national rights and worked hard for PLO unity and unity among Arab states.

China also supported the struggles waged by the people in southern Africa and Central America. In addition to pledging solidarity, China also offered aid to the resistance forces in liberation organizations in a number of countries. China's sympathy and respect for small and weak countries earned universal recognition. On the other hand, the Chinese people also received support from other Third World countries in China's modernization drive and efforts to reunify the country. The year 1983 also saw improved economic relations between China and its Third World partners. During his African tour, Premier Zhao Ziyang advanced four principles guiding these relations, namely equality and mutual benefit, stress on actual results, use of varied forms and common development. The essential point is encouragement of reciprocal economic cooperation rather than one-way assistance.

Facts show that developing economic cooperation based on mutual benefit is conducive to the establishment of a normal, stable and enduring economic relationship. Though a big country, China is still not in a position to provide substantial economic aid. Needless to say, China will continue to provide assistance within its capabilities to those countries confronted with great financial difficulties. Over the last 34 years, China has mastered some advanced experience and technologies which would be helpful to other Third World countries. China has worked on a number of joint projects with the Gulf states and countries in Africa and Latin America in the past few years. Its experience, technology and equipment have played an important part in agriculture and construction of small power stations in many Third World countries. China is also studying useful technologies and experience from other Third World countries. Economic and technical cooperation among Third World countries has an infinite broad prospect, with their rich natural resources, huge population and extensive markets.

NATO SAYS USSR DEPLOYS MORE SS-20 MISSILES

OW120850 Beijing XINHUA in English 0833 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 12 (XINHUA) -- NATO said today that the Soviet Union has deployed nine new SS-20 missiles since it suspended its talks with the United States on Euromissiles late last year, according to Western reports reaching here today. A statement by NATO's special group on medium-range missiles said that Moscow has completed a further SS-20 missile base in the eastern part of the Soviet Union, bringing the number of the triple-warhead missiles aimed at Western Europe to 378. The statement said that "In the light of this buildup -- which continued throughout the first six rounds of the (Geneva) negotiations -- it is particularly difficult to understand the Soviet contention that the beginning of NATO deployments in any way justified their discontinuing the negotiations." Referring to the possibility of resumption of the Soviet-U.S. Geneva talks, a senior U.S. official was quoted as saying that "the Soviets have the responsibility for constructing their path back to the negotiations." "You shouldn't look to the West to make substantive concessions to bring them back," he said.

UNESCO OFFICIAL DISCUSSES U.S. WITHDRAWAL

OW111230 Beijing XINHUA in English 0759 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] Paris, January 10 (XINHUA) -- UNESCO Assistant Director General Henri Lopes said here today that the withdrawal of the United States from UNESCO would jeopardize the universality of the organisation. At a press conference this morning, Lopes said that when a member state quits the UNESCO, all the member states are concerned. It is they who decide. Asked whether the centenary commemoration of the death of Karl Marx at the end of last year at UNESCO hastened the U.S. withdrawal from UNESCO, Lopes said that UNESCO has the custom to commemorate the centenary of the birth or death of well-known persons. Marx is a philosopher UNESCO could not ignore. Meanwhile, representatives from some Arab and African nations to UNESCO today expressed their unreserved support for the organisation. They pointed out that the U.S. withdrawal would harm the principle of universality on which the system of the United Nations is based. They also expressed their hope that the United States would reconsider its decision.

INTERNATIONAL JUTE ORGANIZATION LAUNCHED IN DHAKA

OW100904 Beijing XINHUA in English 0851 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 10 (XINHUA) -- The International Jute Organization (IJO) was formally launched at its inaugural meeting opening in Dhaka, capital of Bangladesh, yesterday. The organization's headquarters will be in Dhaka. Aswini Kumar Dutt, secretary of textiles of India's Bengal state, was named as its executive director. IJO's goals will be the stabilization of jute prices and research. Major jute producer countries are Bangladesh, India, Thailand, Nepal and China while major consumers are the United States and European Community countries.

PRC ATTENDS INTERNATIONAL JUTE COUNCIL SESSION

OW092048 Beijing XINHUA in English 2020 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Dhaka, January 9 (XINHUA) -- The International Jute Council began its first session here this afternoon. Delegates from five jute producing countries including China and 19 consumer countries and some international organizations attended the session. The council is the highest executive body of the International Jute Organization (IJO) which is floated under a draft international jute agreement in Geneva in 1982. IJO is basically research and development oriented with three major functions -- research and development, cost reduction and market promotion.

The governments who have signed the international jute agreement decided to put the agreement into force from today and Dhaka is selected as the IJO headquarters. In his opening speech, Bangladesh Industries and Commerce Minister S.M. Shafiul Azamm said the major task of the Jute Council is to explore how best the jute producers can improve their real level of income from exports and assure consumers of adequate supplies at stable prices. Bangladesh is the largest jute producing and exporting country. Its jute accounts for 56.66 percent in the international jute exports and over 60 percent of the country's foreign exchange earnings.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ZHAO'S U.S. VISIT

Meets PRC Officials, Students

OW112216 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0732 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Washington, 9 Jan (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang went to the Chinese Embassy in the United States this evening to meet members of various Chinese organizations and representatives of Chinese students in America. He briefed them of the excellent situation at home and urged them to work and study well. After his arrival in Washington, Premier Zhao went to the Chinese Embassy at 1800 the same day to meet and talk to the more than 400 members of the Chinese Embassy and other organizations abroad and representatives of Chinese students who had assembled there.

Premier Zhao said: The present situation at home is indeed very good. In 1983, China experienced rather serious natural disasters, but a great bumper agricultural harvest was still achieved. Both heavy and light industrial production increased by a large margin. This shows that the party Central Committee's principles and policies are correct. Following this road, China is full of promise.

Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian told those present that the domestic situation has been very good in the past year or so and that progress has also been made in the country's foreign affairs work. He urged the personnel stationed abroad to work hard, conscientiously implement the party Central Committee's foreign policy and strive for greater achievements in work.

Zhao, Reagan Speak at Dinner

OW111445 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0904 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] Washington, 10 Jan (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said in his toast this evening at the White House state dinner given in his honor by U. S. President Reagan that to develop Sino-U.S. relations is the common aspiration of both China and the United States. He sincerely hoped that his visit to the United States and President Reagan's visit to China in April would help promote steady and durable growth of Sino-U.S. relations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

Reviewing the developments in the past years since the establishment of diplomatic ties between China and the United States, Premier Zhao Ziyang said: "To develop Sino-U.S. relations is the common aspiration of our two sides. I quite appreciate President Reagan's remark that the United States and China are destined to grow stronger through cooperation and not weaker through division. I believe that both the Chinese and American peoples hope to see advances in our friendship through joint efforts and not the undermining of our friendship by aggravation of our differences. The Taiwan issue is the major difference between China and the United States; or in other words, the principal obstacle to the growth of Sino-U.S. relations. I hope that our two sides will strictly abide by the principles guiding our bilateral relations which we jointly established in the Sino-U.S. communiques and fulfill the commitments each of us has undertaken so that our differences might be resolved."

On the present world situation, Zhao Ziyang said: "The world today remains turbulent. The confrontation between the two military blocs has become sharper while the North-South contradictions have not yet been resolved. Before the flames of one aggressive war are extinguished, those of another start to rage. This grim reality makes people worry about the future of the world."

On the other hand, it also heightens the sense of responsibility and urgency of all peace-loving countries and people for the maintenance of world peace. China will work in concert with them to ease international tension, stop the arms race, oppose power politics, and maintain world peace."

On China's attitude toward the issue of disarmament, Zhao Ziyang said: "China has always opposed the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and stands for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. We have long declared that China will never be the first to use nuclear weapons. We are critical of the discriminatory 'treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons,' but we do not advocate or encourage nuclear proliferation. We do not engage in nuclear proliferation ourselves, nor do we help other countries develop nuclear weapons. We actively support all proposals that are truly helpful to realizing nuclear disarmament, terminating the nuclear arms race and eliminating the threat of nuclear war."

Premier Zhao Ziyang stressed China's independent foreign policy. He said: "China, as a developing socialist country, follows an independent foreign policy. We have always held that all countries, big or small, strong or weak, are equal and should respect one another and live in peace. We have the desire to develop friendly ties with all countries. The main purpose of my visit is to explore possibilities for the furtherance of Sino-U.S. friendly relations."

Zhao Ziyang said in conclusion: "Today, I have already talked with President Reagan and some of his cabinet members in a frank [tan shuai 0982 3764] and friendly atmosphere. Through these talks, we have enhanced mutual understanding. Both sides expressed the desire to further develop Sino-U.S. relations and agreed that there were great potentials for economic and technological cooperation between the two countries and that they were willing to take a positive attitude toward further enhancing our cooperation. I sincerely hope that my visit and President Reagan's visit to China in April will help promote steady and durable growth of Sino-U.S. relations on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual nonaggression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. This will serve the interests of our two peoples and that of world peace."

In his toast, President Reagan said: "Your visit gives me the opportunity to express the great value I place on the positive and expanding ties between our two countries. Our cooperation helps the well-being of both our peoples to blossom and serves the cause of world peace." Reagan said that he was particularly pleased with the wide ranging and constructive discussions which he had with Premier Zhao Ziyang today. He said: "It is certainly a promising omen for the future and a positive way to begin a new year." He said that he was looking forward to "even greater cooperation in the years ahead."

Invited to attend the state dinner on the Chinese side were Wu Xueqian, state councillor and foreign minister; Chen Chu, deputy secretary-general of the State Council; Zhang Wenjin, Chinese ambassador to the United States; and Gan Ziyu, vice minister of the State Planning Commission. Attending the state dinner on the U.S. side were Vice President Bush, Secretary of State Shultz, Chief of Staff of the White House Office Baker, Secretary of Commerce Baldrige, U.S. Ambassador to China Arthur Hummel, former Secretary of State Kissinger, former Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Brzezinski, and other well-known people of all walks of life.

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UNITED STATES

After the state dinner, Premier Zhao, accompanied by President and Mrs Reagan, listened to the performances of the distinguished violinist Issac Stern and pianist Andrew Wolf. Stern played a Chinese tune to wish the Chinese guests a happy new year and Spring Festival.

Zhao Meets Science Adviser

OW111848 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] Washington, January 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met with U.S. Presidential Science Advisor Dr. George Keyworth here this morning at the presidential suite of the Madison Hotel where the premier is staying. During the meeting Premier Zhao expressed appreciation of Keyworth's role in the U.S. easing of restrictions on technological transfer to China. He said that the U.S. decision to ease technological transfer is a good beginning and expressed the hope that the transfer will not cease. Zhao stressed China's interest in developing nuclear energy and its willingness to cooperate with the United States in this respect.

Dr. Keyworth said that through the visit of the Chinese premier, the U.S. Congress now has a better understanding of China's policy of nuclear nonproliferation. Present on the occasion were Deputy Secretary-General of the State Council Chen Chu, Chinese Ambassador to the United States Zhang Wenjin and Vice Minister of the State Science and Technology Commission Zhao Dongwan. U.S. Ambassador to China Arthur Hummel was also present.

Meets World Bank President

OW111852 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] Washington, January 11 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met this morning with Alden W. Clausen, president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development at the Madison Hotel where Premier Zhao is staying. Premier Zhao expressed satisfaction over the World Bank's cooperation with China and hoped that the cooperation will continue.

Clausen talked about the bank's replenishment issue with the Chinese leader. He said that he was pleased to see the continuous progress in China's economy and that the World Bank would help China further develop its economy. Present on the occasion were Deputy Secretary-General of the State Council Chen Chu and Chinese Ambassador to the U.S. Zhang Wenjin and U.S. Ambassador to China Arthur Hummel.

Meeting With Baker, Byrd

OW111858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1852 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] Washington, January 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met with U.S. Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker and Senate Minority Leader Senator Robert C. Byrd on Capitol Hill this morning. They exchanged opinions about Sino-U.S. relations and the development of trade and technological cooperation between the two countries.

Meets Foley, Congressmen

OW111910 Beijing XINHUA in English 1845 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] Washington, January 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met with Acting Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives Thomas Foley and about 20 congressmen on Capitol Hill this morning. Thomas Foley expressed warm welcome to the Chinese premier in his remarks and presented him a letter written by Speaker of the House Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.

Premier Zhao expressed his thanks in his reply to the congressmen for being able to meet him during the recess of the Congress. He said he was very glad today to meet with many old friends and make many new ones. Zhao said, "I believe that you, like us, hope to see steady development of Sino-U.S. relations. On the other hand, there is no point in denying that we hold differing views on some issues due either to our different positions or possibly to inadequate mutual understanding. I hope that through increased contacts and frank exchange of views we will be able to prevent these differences from harming Sino-U.S. relations." He stressed, "We in China always attach importance to the development of Sino-U.S. relations because we view them as not only in the fundamental interests of our two peoples but also having a bearing on the greater issue of world peace and stability. Let us make concerted efforts to this end."

O'Neill expressed his regret in the letter that the Congress is not in session and he cannot greet the Chinese premier in person. O'Neill wrote, "Your visit to my country is an invaluable contribution to the improvement of relations between our two nations. Since my visit to China I have held that improving relations between our two nations should be a top priority of the Congress and the President. I have noted the impressive progress your country has made over the last year as your modernization program has moved forward. I hope that this trend continues and that through trade and closer bilateral contacts my country can help your great nation realize its economic goals."

Zhao's Luncheon Remarks

OW111926 Beijing XINHUA in English 1907 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] Washington, January 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang declared here today that opening to the outside world is China's "basic national policy" and "will long remain unchanged." There are vast potentials in Sino-U.S. economic exchanges and cooperation, he added. The Chinese premier made these remarks at a luncheon given in his honor by the National Council for U.S.-China Trade at the Mayflower Hotel here.

He stressed, "China's policy of opening to the outside world is not a mere subjective wish but a reflection of the objective necessity." He said, thanks to the new agricultural policy, more and more Chinese peasants are quickly becoming well off. There is an increasing demand on their part for manufactured goods ranging from chemical fertilizer to TV sets. This situation "impels us to speed up our industrial development." "Not only is there need to set up new enterprises, the several hundred thousand existing enterprises also need to be updated and renovated. In addition, we must exploit energy resources and develop communications and transportation on a large scale," he said.

"In all these endeavors, massive capital and advanced technology are required. While relying on our own efforts, we will also seek foreign assistance and exchange needed goods with other countries. China has opened its door and will never close it again. Instead, as China gradually realizes its modernization program, its external economic relations will grow steadily in depth and width," the Chinese premier stressed.

He said, good results have already been achieved since the open policy was adopted only a few years ago. In the past five years, China's total volume of import and export has almost doubled. Foreign funds to the tune of 12 billion U.S. dollars have been absorbed and about two thousand projects and enterprises with direct foreign investments have been carried out or set up. He said China carries out economic cooperation with the developed countries as well as the developing countries of the Third World.

Zhao pointed out, "There are vast potentials for such an economic power as the United States to conduct economic exchanges and cooperation with China." But, he said, although Sino-U.S. trade has grown rapidly since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, "the scale of economic cooperation remains limited, which is quite incommensurate with the population, resources and total productive capacity of China and the United States." He said, American business firms have abundant funds and are vastly superior in such areas as oil, coal, power station, communications and transportation. "Therefore, they are in a good position to expand economic and technical cooperation with China in many forms and on the basis of equality and mutual benefit," he added.

The recent progress on the transfer of technology has provided even more favourable conditions than before for increased economic and technical cooperation between China and the United States, he added. "The different social and economic systems between China and the United States should not impede their economic cooperation," the Chinese premier stressed. China follows international practice in handling its external economic relations, and never discriminates against enterprises with foreign investments. "We even offer these enterprises such preferential treatment as is not available to Chinese enterprises in order that the former may get reasonable profits at minimal risk," Zhao said.

He told American entrepreneurs and industrialists that China is doing its utmost to make improvements in its external economic and technical cooperation. Over the past few years, China has promulgated a series of laws concerning external economic relations and will hasten its work in this respect. Zhao said, "Viewed from a long-term perspective, there should be increasingly great potentialities for Sino-U.S. economic cooperation."

"We hope the U.S. side will remove obstacles and pursue a more open policy so as to facilitate the growth of cooperative economic relations between the two sides," he added.

"In the world today, it is impossible to separate completely economic activities from political considerations," Zhao said. He pointed out, "The expansion of Sino-U.S. economic relations will promote Sino-U.S. political relations. Conversely, setbacks in Sino-U.S. political relations cannot but adversely affect Sino-U.S. economic relations." "There are still some difficulties in the current Sino-U.S. political relations. I hope that you will use your influence to help overcome these difficulties," he said.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

Meets Commerce Secretary Baldrige

OW120040 Beijing XINHUA in English 0033 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] Washington, January 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met with U.S. Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige here this afternoon in the Madison Hotel. The Chinese premier and the U.S. secretary exchanged views on trade, economic and technological cooperation between China and the United States. Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Paul Wolfowitz and some other officials from both sides were on hand.

Meets With Weinberger

OW120112 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] Washington, January 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met and had a conversation with U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger here this afternoon in the Madison Hotel. Present on the occasion from the Chinese side were Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Chinese Ambassador to the United States Zhang Wenjin, and Assistant Foreign Minister Zhu Qizhen. U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Paul W. Wolfowitz and U.S. Ambassador to China Arthur W. Hummel were on hand.

Science, Technology Memorandum Signed

OW120048 Beijing XINHUA in English 0035 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] Washington, January 11 (XINHUA) -- A memorandum of understanding on a cooperative program in the area of applied science and technology was signed here today between the State Science and Technology Commission of China and two U.S. national academies. The memorandum was signed by Zhao Dongwan, vice chairman of the Chinese commission and Frank Press, president of the National Academy of Sciences and Robert White, president of the National Academy of Engineering of the United States. Zhao Dongwan is currently accompanying Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang on his visit to the country.

The memorandum calls for a series of seminars and short courses between American engineers and applied scientists and their Chinese counterparts. It envisages exchanges of knowledge and possible cooperative research on subjects of mutual interest. The two American academies will send a working delegation to China early this year to discuss specific topics and plan of activities. It is believed that a formal program agreement will be signed in Beijing in February.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, Presidents Press and White expressed satisfaction over scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries and stressed the importance of such cooperation to the development of U.S.-China relations. Zhao Dongwan said in his speech that such cooperation will not only help achieve scientific and technological progress and develop trade and economy but also promote friendship.

Chinese Community Fetes Zhao

OW120716 Beijing XINHUA in English 0652 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] Washington, January 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang was given a rousing welcome here this evening at a dinner hosted by the Chinese community and the U.S.-China People's Friendship Association. Some 800 friends from various circles attended the dinner.

Premier Zhao expressed appreciation of the efforts made by those American friends for the normalization of relations with China. In his toast, he said that steady and sustained development of friendly relations between the two countries is not only in the interest of their peoples but helps greatly to maintain world peace and promote the progress of mankind. He also noted that the smooth development of the relations must be based on respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. Premier Zhao reiterated China's generous proposals for the reunification of the country and appealed for cooperation for the third time between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party of China and common endeavour to reunify and rejuvenate the Chinese nation. [sentence as received]

The dinner was given jointly by the U.S.-China People's Friendship Association, the National Association of Chinese Americans and the community of ethnic Chinese in metropolitan Washington. Jean Troy, president of the Friendship Association, called the dinner a "people's banquet" and representatives of the Chinese community expressed their readiness to play their part in China's modernization drive and said they wished to see U.S.-China relations in the best possible manner. Premier Zhao was presented with a crystal ball as a gift from the three organizations.

Mayor of Washington Marion Barry, President of the National Association of Chinese Americans Y.T. Li, leader of the Community of Ethnic Chinese in Metropolitan Washington C.K. Jen and Anna Chennault were present.

Zhao Hosts Farewell Banquet

OW120712 Beijing XINHUA in English 0646 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] Washington, January 11 (XINHUA) -- Visting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said at his farewell reception here this evening that it is the common wish of the Chinese and American peoples to build a stable and lasting relationship between their two countries. The grand reception at the Chinese Embassy marked the premier's week-long official visit to the United States. A large Chinese national flag hung on the wall at the entrance to the reception hall and strains of band music greeted the guests as they filed into the hall. At the hall's center stood, amidst fresh flowers, an impressive ice sculpture of a dragon with the Chinese and American national flags as its setting. Among the some 1,000 guests were Vice-President George Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, other cabinet ministers, senators and congressmen, public celebrities and representatives of the Chinese communities.

Speaking impromptu at the reception, Premier Zhao noted that is the biggest reception ever held at the embassy since the establishment of Sino-American diplomatic relations. "It shows that we are having more and more friends in the United States," he said. He pointed out that "it proves there is a solid foundation in both China and the United States to build friendly bilateral relations on a stable and lasting basis." "This is an irresistible historical trend," he declared. His remarks were punctuated with resounding applause.

Many of the American guests had a chance to greet the affable Chinese leader in person and wish his visit a success, as the premier went round the hall, shaking hands and chatting with them. Both the hosts and the guests wished the bilateral relations to grow into solid and enduring ties of friendship. This lively atmosphere prevailed throughout the reception as the premier had happy reunion with many old friends and made new acquaintances.

11 Jan Interview

OW120935 Beijing XINHUA in English 0923 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] Washington, January 11 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today that his talks with American leaders Tuesday and Wednesday were friendly, candid and beneficial to mutual understanding. The two countries have agreed to carry forward economic and technological cooperation between them, he said. The Chinese premier said this to leading members and editorial staff of THE WASHINGTON POST this afternoon. He had a friendly conversation with them and answered their questions about his current U.S. visit and Sino-U.S. relations.

Premier Zhao said that he was deeply impressed by the American people's manifest desire for friendly Sino-American relations and their warm feelings for the Chinese people.

Referring to his talks with President Reagan and other American leaders, he said: "We both believe that there are great potentials for economic and technological cooperation between our two countries, which is in the interests of our two peoples and beneficial to the economic prosperity of the two countries. Both sides have expressed the desire to make further efforts to promote economic and technological cooperation between our two countries. And an agreement on cooperation in industrial technology will be signed tomorrow. This is an important result," he said.

On the problem of Taiwan, the Chinese premier said: "President Reagan said that Taiwan is his old friend. I have expressed the hope that he was referring to the people of Taiwan but not the authorities of Taiwan. I also said that I believe he was referring to people-to-people relations but not official relations." Zhao said, "President Reagan said again and again that he will not throw over old friends in order to make new ones. This means that he regards China as a friend. We think that relations between friends are different from those between states. They are two totally different concepts." Premier Zhao pointed out: "China always keeps its faith in friendship and never forgets its old friends. But China never places such friendship above relations between states and has never interfered in the internal affairs of other countries merely for the sake of old friends. This is our principle. And I believe this also conforms to the values of the United States."

Asked about nuclear energy cooperation between the two countries, the premier said that negotiations are still going on between the two sides but there are still obstacles to be removed. "President Reagan and I share the desire that we may be able to reach agreement on nuclear energy cooperation during my trip here or President Reagan's trip to Beijing. But it depends on the efforts of both sides." "Of course," he said, "this is only a desire depending on future development."

Answering a question about when senior Chinese military officers will visit the United States, Zhao said: "Secretary Caspar Weinberger has invited Minister Zhang Aiping to visit the United States. Minister Zhang has accepted the invitation with pleasure. Arrangements have to be made through diplomatic channels with regard to the date of the visit. I think it probably won't be too long."

Asked whether China will purchase weapons from the United States, Zhao said: "If the United States is willing to sell to China some weapons which we need and can afford, then we will purchase them. But specific items are now still being discussed." "We have declared many times that it is impossible for a country like ours to purchase large amounts of weapons to modernize our national defense," he added.

Papers Hail Visit

OW112256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1552 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] New York, January 10 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's current visit to the United States will play a positive role in developing Sino-U.S. relations and maintaining world peace, two local Chinese-language newspapers said today.

CHINA DAILY NEWS said in an editorial that during the last 11 years, from former U.S. President Richard Nixon's visit to China in 1972 to Premier Zhao's current visit to the United States, there has been no such thing of one side looking to the other for help. The two countries have contacted and cooperated with each other in accordance with the development of the international situation and in their own interests. It pointed out that the Taiwan issue remains the largest obstacle to the development of Sino-U.S. relations. Some people in the United States unwisely regard Taiwan as an "unsinkable aircraft carrier," interfering in China's internal affairs and violating China's sovereignty. Their words and deeds will impose harmful effects on not only the Sino-U.S. relations, but also the United States itself. The newspaper said that so long as U.S. Government officials commit themselves to the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States and the Sino-U.S. joint communique on August 17, 1983, the cooperative relations between the two countries will be stabilized and developed further. It said under the present worsening international situation with the superpowers intensifying their aggression, it is necessary for China to speak for justice and condemn hegemonism during Zhao's visit.

The editorial of THE PEIMEI NEWS described Premier Zhao's visit to the United States as a new landmark on the development of Sino-U.S. relations. Refuting the argument that economically China needs the United States much more than the U.S. needs China, it said what is more in conformity with reality is that the two countries have common interests in economy. The newspaper said that as there exist big gaps between the two sides, it is very important to have consultations. Premier Zhao's visit to the United States and President Ronald Reagan's visit to China will deepen mutual understanding.

Television Interview

OW121124 Beijing XINHUA in English 1107 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] Washington, January 11 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang answered the questions put to him this afternoon by five American TV networks concerning Sino-American relations and some international issues. The five television companies are the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS), the National Broadcasting Company (NBC), the American Broadcasting Company (ABC), the Public Broadcasting System (PBS) and the Cable News Network (CNN).

Asked whether China has demanded the repeal of the "Taiwan Relations Act," Zhao said that the act is indeed the essential obstacle to the development of Sino-U.S. relations. Complete removal of this obstacle is necessary in order to attain steady and sustained development of these relations.

He went on to point out that China attaches great importance to the stance and attitude of the American president and the American Government. While the U.S. Congress is not inclined for the moment to repeal the "Taiwan Relations Act" altogether, we expect the American Government to strictly act on the principles agreed upon and reaffirmed by our two sides in the three joint communiques and act in accordance with the "one China" policy it has affirmed. He called attention to the fact that "the American president and the American Government are never powerless in formulating and implementing U.S. foreign policy," if American history is any guide.

Asked about the shared views and differences of the Chinese Government and the Reagan administration, the Chinese leader replied: "We hold similar or identical views with the United States on certain issues. For instance, we hold identical views on the questions of Kampuchea and Afghanistan. But we have some differences over other issues, particularly with regard to the question of respecting the national rights and interests of the Third World countries. We are critical of certain American policies." He mentioned specifically the differences on the questions of the Middle East and Central America, on which China's position is known to all. "We do not approve of the U.S. invasion of Grenada, and we are in favor of the American troops' withdrawal from that country. We hope that the people of Grenada will resolve their problems by themselves free from any external interference.

Premier Zhao said that the Chinese Government is mindful of the fact that since President Reagan took office, the American Government has decided to liberalize its restrictions on the transfer of technology to China and that certain measures have been taken by President Reagan after the adoption of the resolution by the U.S. Congress with regard to the amendment to the appropriations bill concerning the Asian Development Bank as well as the resolution on the "future of Taiwan" adopted by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee not long ago. These measures, he noted, have a positive effect on bilateral relations. "In my discussions with President Reagan," he added, "both sides have agreed that there are great potentials for the development of economic and technological co-operation between China and the United States. We both expressed the readiness to make further efforts to this end." "I am particularly pleased with President Reagan's expressed readiness to make further efforts to promote Sino-U.S. relations," he said.

Asked whether he has asked for the lifting of restrictions on aid to China during his meetings with U.S. congressmen, Premier Zhao said he didn't discuss this question with them in detail. The state of relationship between our two countries has changed greatly, he said. Some legislations adopted by the U.S. Congress in the past no longer suit the present situation. Since the leaders of the U.S. Government as well as some congressional leaders have said that they regard China as a friendly non-allied country, it would be obviously self-contradictory to treat China as an adversary country in U.S. legislations on foreign aid. He said both China and the United States are faced with a new problem, that is, how to make our policies and legislations suit the new situation. "I confine myself to raising this point and hope other people would think about it."

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He said: "Personally, I think that since our two countries, though different in their social systems, want to be on friendly terms, we must try to understand, accommodate and respect each other. Neither side should think that it can impose its own laws on the other. If it does so, it would be difficult to establish and improve their relations, he added.

Asked whether there exists a strategic relationship between China and the United States, the Chinese premier stressed that China pursues an independent foreign policy. "We determine our position on international issues each on its own merits. As I have said, China is critical of some U.S. policies towards Third World countries. Such being the case, it is not possible to establish a strategic partnership between China and the United States. "As we have stated time and again, ours is not an equidistant policy," he added, "our guiding principle in determining our position on specific issues is to preserve world peace, uphold international justice and serve the fundamental interests of the world's people, the Chinese people included."

Zhao advised his American friends to bear one principle in mind in their study of China, that is, China is China. He warned against identifying China with one model or another. China is exploring to build socialism with its own distinctive features, he said.

On the situation on the Korean peninsula, Premier Zhao said that in their talks, both he and President Reagan expressed the hope that there will be stability on the peninsula. Asked whether China would participate in the tripartite talks between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, South Korea and the United States as proposed by the D.P.R.K., Zhao replied that he has not seen the proposal. But he said he believes the proposed talks will help stabilize the situation on the Korean peninsula and contribute to the peaceful reunification of Korea. China will support negotiations for reunification, but "no one has asked China to participate in such negotiations and we haven't considered this possibility," he said.

KISSINGER COMMISSION ON AID FOR CENTRAL AMERICA

OW120837 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] Washington, January 11 (XINHUA) -- A national bipartisan commission on Central America has urged the U.S. Government to increase its economic aid for Central America and give more military assistance to U.S.-backed governments in the region. The commission, chaired by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, presented a 132-page report to President Ronald Reagan and made it public today. The report shared this administration's view that "in terms of the direct national security interests of the United States, this country has large stakes in the present conflict in Central America."

Based on a judgement that the ultimate resolutions of the regional crisis "depend on economic progress, social and political reform," the commission called for a five-year (FY85-89), 8-billion-dollar economic aid program for the region. It also proposed that the U.S. assistance this year be increased from 477 million dollars to 877 million dollars. The commission asserted that "the advance of Soviet and Cuban power on the American mainland affects the global balance" so that the further U.S. involvement in the region is required. To meet El Salvador's needs for fighting against antigovernment forces in that country, the commission urged the U.S. Government to give it "significantly increased levels of military aid as quickly as possible."

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The Reagan administration has reportedly planned to increase its military aid to El Salvador from the current level of 64.8 million dollars to 200 million dollars for 1984. The Pentagon is seeking 400 million dollars in military aid for that country over the next two years. The commission also recommended increased military assistance for Honduras, another country strongly backed by the U.S. in the region. On the highly controversial question of whether the U.S. should continue to support the Nicaraguan antigovernment forces, the majority of the commission's members considered the efforts of the Nicaraguan insurgents a pressure on the Nicaraguan Government for a negotiated settlement of questions concerning the region and held that U.S. role in these efforts "must be considered in the context of the negotiated process."

The commission favored the assumption of greater responsibility for regional political arrangements by the Central American nations. It called on the U.S. Government to give continuing support for the Contadora Group's 21-point peace program. The 12-member commission was formed by President Reagan last summer. The report was worked out amid strong controversy within and outside the commission over the U.S. policy in Central America.

DPRK SEEKS 'DIRECT TALKS' WITH S. KOREA, U.S.

OW111702 Beijing XINHUA in English 1641 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, January 11 (XINHUA) -- The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) has proposed that direct talks with the United States and South Korea be held in a bid to usher in "a favorable phase for peace in the country and for its independent and peaceful reunification."

The "tripartite-talks" proposal was made here yesterday at a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of DPRK. A press communique issued by the joint meeting points out that because of continued U.S. military buildup in South Korea, its further assistance in the "modernization" of the South Korean Army, and repeated, large-scale military exercises between the U.S. and South Korean troops on the Korean peninsula, tensions in the country have become "acute as never before."

The communique says that the northern side has no intention of invading the south or of achieving the country's reunification by means of war. It will benefit no one if the United States does not believe in the peace policy of the northern side and continues its confrontation based on military strength, the communique notes.

"Dialogue is the only way of turning the dangerous current of the present situation racing to the brink of war in favor of peace and independent and peaceful reunification," the communique says. To this end, the joint meeting has formally proposed the "tripartite talks" involving the northern and the southern sides of Korea and the United States.

Referring to the proposed talks, the communique says that "the United States is under unavoidable obligation to guarantee peace in Korea and remove the obstacles lying in the way of national reunification." Only direct talks with the United States with a view to solving the problem can help ease the tensions in Korea and "open a peaceful phase for national reunification." During the "Tripartite talks," the communique says, the northern side would first attempt to conclude a "peace agreement" with the United States and obtain U.S. assurance that it will withdraw its troops from South Korea.

The communique says that during the "tripartite talks" the northern and the southern sides will discuss such issues as the adoption of a nonaggression pact stipulating that the two sides not resort to arms against each other or attack each other. Both sides would also cut their troops and military expenditures by a large margin. After creating the favorable preconditions for an independent and peaceful reunification through concluding a peace agreement between the northern side and the United States and a nonaggression pact between the northern and southern sides, the North and South will enter into a dialogue on the reunification issue. Such a dialogue should proceed from the "principles of independence, peace and great national unity in accordance with the July 4 North-South joint statement."

The communique adds that the most rational plan to realize national reunification is to hold an all-nation conference and establish a confederated state based on regional autonomy.

It also means that the dialogue on reunification should not only touch on the establishment of a confederation but also on other proposals from the South.

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The communique expresses the hope that the United States and the South Korean authorities understand that this initiative taken by the North is a sincere one so that the "tripartite talks" can commence at an early date.

JAPAN'S ABE, U.S. ENVOY DISCUSS TRADE, DEFENSE

OW120226 Beijing XINHUA in English 0213 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo, January 11 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield warned yesterday that overall relations between Japan and the United States could be affected if substantial progress were not made on the pending issues between the two countries.

Mansfield gave the warning at a meeting here with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, who will visit Washington later this month.

The U.S. ambassador stressed the most need for movement on pending trade and defense issues between the two countries, which, he said, would have great effect on the 1984 U.S. presidential election.

Abe was quoted as saying that Japan would like to see the pending issues resolved as soon as possible. However, he told the U.S. ambassador that it would be difficult for Japan to increase defense spending in the new year.

Trade disputes between Japan and the United States include Japanese import of beef and oranges which is expected to be discussed at the forthcoming working-level negotiations on January 20 and 21. During his meeting with Japanese Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Minister Shinjiro Yamamura yesterday, Mansfield said that the United States wanted to work out a solution to the beef and orange trade acceptable to both countries.

In face of the problems raised by the United States, Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has named a high official in the Liberal Democratic Party to tackle the disputes on beef and oranges and on other agricultural products by the end of April.

NPC DELEGATION CONTINUES MIDDLE EAST TOUR

Meets Iraqi President

OW301017 Beijing XINHUA in English 0835 GMT 30 Dec 83

[Text] Baghdad, December 29 (XINHUA) -- Iraqi President Saddam Husayn said today his country would be devoted to the development of friendly relations with China, when receiving a delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress led by Wang Renzhong, vice chairman of its Standing Committee. Saddam said: "The relations between Iraq and China are advancing in a right direction and we have always devoted ourselves to the growth of this relationship, for both Iraq and China belong to Asia and the Third World." "We regard China as our friend because we believe one can count upon what China says," Saddam added.

Referring to the international situation the president said that the superpower rivalry is detrimental to the independence of all countries, and small nations in particular. He stated: "Our own experience has taught us that we must stick to an independent policy in our dealings with the superpowers."

As regards the tension in the Middle East, the president said: "We support the legal government of Lebanon and respect its independence and sovereignty." He reiterated: "We support the Palestinian people in their struggle to recover their homelands and their right to establish an independent state of Palestine."

The problem of Taiwan was also mentioned in their conversation. The president said: "What the United States has done on the issue is harmful to the interests of the Chinese people and of the entire Chinese nation."

During the meeting, Wang Renzhong briefed the president on China's views and position with regard to the present situation in the Middle East and the world as a whole. He also expressed the wish for furtherance of the friendship and cooperation between China and Iraq.

Departs Baghdad for Kuwait

OW021728 Beijing XINHUA in English 1608 GMT 2 Jan 84

[Text] Baghdad, January 2 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) delegation led by Wang Renzhong, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, left here for Kuwait today after a friendly visit to Iraq.

During its stay here, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan received the delegation on separate occasions.

The delegation also held talks with Chairman of the Iraqi National Assembly Na'im Haddad. Both sides expressed satisfaction at the development of the friendly relations between the two countries and the desire for closer ties and better cooperation between the two parliaments and peoples.

The delegation laid a wreath on the Monument to the Unknown Soldier and visited a textile mill and a conference palace.

Begins 8-Day Visit to Kuwait

OW030414 Beijing XINHUA in English 0245 GMT 3 Jan 84

[Text] Kuwait, January 2 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) delegation arrived here this evening for an 8-day visit at the invitation of the Kuwaiti National Assembly.

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The delegation, headed by Wang Renzhong, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the NPC Financial and Economic Committee, has just concluded a visit to Baghdad.

It was met at the airport by Salih Yusuf al-Fadalah, chairman of the Committee on Legislative and Legal Affairs of the Kuwaiti National Assembly (KNA), and "Abd-al-Latif Fahd al-Fulayj, KNA secretary-general. Chinese Charge d'Affaires ad interim Wang Yusheng was also present.

Welcoming the delegation, Al-Fadalah said its visit will strengthen the friendship of the two peoples and the cooperation between the two countries. Kuwait deeply appreciates China's consistent stand of supporting the Palestinian cause and Arab nations, he said.

In reply, Wang Renzhong said the purpose of the delegation's visit is to strengthen mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples and to learn from the Kuwaiti people's experience in building Kuwait into a modern country.

Meets Prime Minister

OW040422 Beijing XINHUA in English 0252 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] Kuwait, January 3 (XINHUA) -- Kuwaiti Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sa'd as-Salim as-Sabah received today all members of the delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) headed by Wang Renzhong, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, and had a cordial conversation with them.

On behalf of the Kuwaiti Government and people, As-Sabah extended his warm welcome to the Chinese delegation. He said that the relations between Kuwait and China were good and the exchange of visits between the leaders of the two countries would surely further increase the mutual understanding and friendship of the two peoples. He expressed appreciation for China's position in support of the Arab and Palestinian cause.

Wang Renzhong conveyed Premier Zhao Ziyang's regards to As-Sabah and said that the Chinese Government and people appreciate Kuwait's policy of independence, neutrality and non-alignment, and highly appraise Kuwait's efforts in safeguarding the security and stability of the Gulf region, restoring the unity of the Arab world and supporting the just struggle of the Palestinian people. He also spoke highly of Kuwait's generous aid to the Third World countries.

Present at the reception were Speaker of the Kuwaiti National Assembly Muhammad Yusuf al-'Adasani and Chinese Charge d'Affaires and interim Wang Yusheng.

The Chinese delegation arrived here yesterday from Baghdad. It sat in on the weekly meeting of the Kuwaiti National Assembly this morning and was given a warm welcome by the assembly speaker and members.

Meets Assembly Speaker

OW041652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] Kuwait, January 4 (XINHUA) -- Speaker of the Kuwaiti National Assembly Muhammad Yusuf al-'Adasani today met all members of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) delegation led by Wang Renzhong, vice-chairman of the Chinese NPC Standing Committee.

The two sides exchanged views on the work of the legislative bodies of the two countries and the international issues of mutual concern.

Al-'Adasani praised China for its persistent support for the Arab and Palestinian causes. Wang Renzhong expressed appreciation of Kuwait's efforts for strengthening the Arab unity, supporting the Palestinian people's just struggle and putting an end to the Gulf war.

At a dinner given by Al-'Adasani at noon today in honor of the Chinese delegation, the two sides discussed ways to further strengthen relations between the Chinese NPC and the Kuwaiti National Assembly.

Earlier today, the Chinese NPC Delegation exchanged views with Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, Kuwaiti vice prime minister and foreign minister on the Middle East situation and other international issues. The Kuwaiti vice prime minister praised China for its just stand at the UN Security Council on the maintenance of peace and stability in the Gulf area.

Meets Amir

OW081906 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 8 Jan 84

[Text] Kuwait, January 8 (XINHUA) -- Kuwaiti Amir Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah received today the visiting delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) headed by Wang Renzhong, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee.

The Kuwaiti amir hopes for the increase of cooperation in all fields between Kuwait and China. He expressed his appreciation of China's position in support of the Arab and Palestinian cause. He recalled his visit to China as the Kuwaiti minister of finance in the 1960's.

Wang Renzhong highly appraised Kuwait's achievements in its economic construction and its efforts in safeguarding the security and stability of the Gulf region, in promoting the unity of Arab countries and in supporting the Palestinian people in their just struggle.

Both sides exchanged views on the situation in the world, especially in the Middle East, on opposing hegemonism, on safeguarding world peace and on other issues. They stressed the importance and necessity of strengthening the unity among the Third World.

Wang Renzhong gave a farewell banquet in the Chinese Embassy here yesterday evening. Present on the occasion were Muhammad Yusuf al-'Adasani, speaker, Jasim as-Saqr, the president of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Salih al-Fadalah, the chairman of the Committee on Legislative and Legal Affairs, of the National Assembly, and other high-ranking officials.

Ends Visit

OW091720 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Kuwait, January 9 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) delegation led by Wang Renzhong, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, left here today for Jordan after an eight-day visit to Kuwait.

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Wang Renzhong said shortly before leaving Kuwait that the Chinese delegation was satisfied with the visit and he thanked the Kuwaiti leaders and Kuwaiti people for the warm reception given the delegation. He said that the visit had helped promote mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples of China and Kuwait. He also expressed the hope that the two countries would pursue joint efforts to ease international tensions and safeguard world peace.

During the delegation's visit here, Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah and Prime Minister Said as-Salim as-Sabah both received delegation members. The delegation also met with Muhammad Yusuf as-'Adasani, speaker of the Kuwaiti National Assembly.

Arrives In Jordan

OW100926 Beijing XINHUA in English 0639 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Amman, January 9 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) arrived here today for a one-week friendly visit at the invitation of the Jordanian National Assembly.

The Chinese delegation headed by Wang Renzhong, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, was welcomed at the airport by 'Abad ar-Rahman Khalifah, first vice-president of the Jordanian Senate.

Khalifah and Wang Renzhong had a cordial talk at the airport lounge. They recalled the long history of Sino-Arab relations and highly appraised the steady development of Sino-Jordanian friendship in the past few years. Khalifah said Jordan accorded China moral support while the latter gave Jordan economic and moral assistance. He said: "The prospects of Sino-Arab and Sino-Jordanian relations are good as long as China continues its present policy."

Wang Renzhong said: "It is China's persistent stand to strengthen relations with other Third World countries. Unity of the Third World countries is helpful to relaxation of international tension and maintenance of world peace. Both China and Jordan have a history of ancient civilization and the same experience of being subjected to imperialist and colonialist aggression and oppression. History has proved and will continue to prove that we can be united as one. Now the two superpowers are contending with each other and we must get united to fight against them."

Khalifah invited Wang Renzhong to sit in on the National Assembly meeting which will be held on January 12 and presided over by King Husayn. Wang Renzhong accepted the invitation with pleasure.

TUNISIA'S MZALI HAILS RELATIONS WITH PRC

OW081236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1151 GMT 8 Jan 84

[Text] Tunis, January 7 (XINHUA) -- Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali said today that relations and cooperation between Tunisia and China are positive and fruitful. He made these remarks in an interview with a visiting group of Chinese reporters on the eve of the 20th anniversary (January 10) of establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The prime minister said cooperative relationship between Tunisia and China can be seen in the political, economic and various other fields. The 120-kilometer-long "Medjerdeh--Cap Bon" Canal jointly built by workers and technicians of the two countries is a fine example.

Answering a question, the prime minister said the settlement of the Palestine problem lies in the implementation of the resolution of partition adopted by the United Nations in 1947.

He expressed regret at the disunity of the Palestinian forces as well as among the Arab nations and the lack of a unified Arab strategy. The attitude of the Arab leaders is essential to the settlement of the Palestinian problems, he stressed.

He called on the democratic forces of the world to press Israel to give up its colonial policies and to recognize the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination.

PRC, TUNISIAN MINISTERS EXCHANGE MESSAGES

OW091307 Beijing XINHUA in English 1139 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 9 (XINHUA) -- The twentieth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Tunisia was marked at a reception given here this afternoon by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

Wang Fulin, vice-president of the host association, exchanged greetings with Ridha Bachbaouab, Tunisian ambassador to China, and other Tunisian guests.

A Chinese feature film was shown at the reception.

Wu Xueqian, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs and Beji Caid es-Sebsi, Tunisian minister of foreign affairs, exchanged messages of greetings.

SEYCHELLES PRESIDENT RECEIVES DELEGATION

OW091624 Beijing XINHUA in English 1607 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Victoria, January 9 (XINHUA) -- Seychelles President France Albert Rene received at the State House here this morning a Chinese Government delegation headed by Xu Caidong, vice-governor of Guizhou Province.

Welcoming the delegation, President Rene briefed the Chinese guests on the country's efforts for educational development. Chinese delegation leader Xu Caidong conveyed the regards from Chinese leaders to the president.

GROUP HANDS OVER SCHOOL TO SEYCHELLES

OW111436 Beijing XINHUA in English 1342 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] Victoria, January 11 (XINHUA) -- The Seychelles Polytechnic built with Chinese assistance was officially opened this morning by President France Albert Rene at Anse Royale, some 20 kilometers from here.

Unveiling a plaque inscribed with the words that this school complex "symbolizes and reinforces the friendly relations which exist between the Republic of Seychelles and the People's Republic of China," President Rene in his speech stressed that this polytechnic project has become "an example of the South-South cooperation, an outstanding example of our collective self-reliance."

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Xu Caidong, head of the Chinese Government delegation which has come here to attend the ceremony for handing-over the polytechnic, in his speech expressed warm congratulations to the Seychellois Government and people on behalf of the Chinese Government. He praised them for the remarkable achievements in their national development and in education in particular.

Later, the president accompanied by Xu Caidong and Chinese Ambassador He Gongkai toured the school complex including classrooms, the auditorium, gymnasium and dining-hall.

CPC PRESENTS BOOKS TO ZAMBIAN RULING PARTY

OW112252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1606 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] Lusaka, January 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Ambassador to Zambia Zhang Junhua today presented over 140 volumes of books to the ruling United National Independence Party (UNIP) of Zambia.

Donated by the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party of China, the books are new publications covering Chinese politics, economics, history, culture and other aspects of Chinese life.

Receiving the books, Chairman of the Political and Legal Committee of the UNIP Central Committee D.M. Lisulo thanked China for its valuable assistance to Zambia and praised the long-standing relations between the two parties and two countries.

WEN YEZHAN OFFERS CONDOLENCES AT CHAD EMBASSY

OW100713 Beijing XINHUA in English 0644 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 10 (XINHUA) -- Wen Yezhan, vice-minister of foreign affairs, went to the Chad Embassy in Beijing here this morning to express condolences on the death of Idriss Miskine, Chad minister for foreign affairs and cooperation.

PRC RED CROSS AIDS MALIAN DROUGHT VICTIMS

OW051723 Beijing XINHUA in English 1550 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 5 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Red Cross Society has presented 20,000 U.S. dollars to Malian drought victims, according to a report from Bamako.

The presentation was conveyed by the Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Mali Shen Lianrui to the Malian Minister of Interior Abderhamane Maiga in Bamako today.

On the occasion, Maiga said the Chinese people are the eternal friends of the Malian people. On behalf of the Malian ruling party, government and people, he expressed sincere thanks to the Chinese Government, people and Red Cross Society.

IRAQI ENVOY GIVES RECEPTION MARKING ARMY DAY

OW061224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 6 (XINHUA) -- Rashid Muhammad Sa'id ar-Rifa'i, ambassador of Iraq to China, and Mrs Nabiha al-Rifa'i gave a reception here this afternoon to mark the 63rd anniversary of the founding of the Iraqi Armed Forces.

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Among the guests was He Zhengwen, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Also present were diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries to China.

ZHU XUEFAN MEETS IRAQI TRADE UNIONISTS

OW100818 Beijing XINHUA in English 0724 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 10 (XINHUA) -- Zhu Xuefan, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, met here this morning with a delegation from the General Federation of Trade Unions of Iraq led by its Vice-President Majid Rashid Mustafa.

The delegation came on New Year's Day at the invitation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. The guests had toured Shanghai and Hangzhou.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS LATEST U.S. ACTION IN MIDEAST

HK050837 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jan 84 p 6

["Newsletter From America" by Zhang Liang: "U.S. Middle East Policy Faces Serious Challenge"]

[Text] At the start of the new year, the Reagan administration's Middle East policy has encountered a series of serious challenges at home. Amid the sound of censure from many congressmen and from public opinion, President Reagan, who had just returned to the White House after his new year vacation, immediately summoned his advisers "for a fresh look" at the U.S. Middle East policy.

Before the new year, 2 Pentagon committees produced a 161-page report on the bombing of the U.S. Marine barracks in Beirut, which criticized the administration for its policy of laying stress on the use of force and neglecting diplomatic efforts, and urged the administration that "it is urgently necessary to reevaluate the role of the Marines in Lebanon," and to follow diplomatic methods to accomplish its "goal" in Lebanon. This report was officially released several days after its submission to the White House. The White House rejected the Defense Department's plan to hold a press conference on the report on 28 December. Analysts here say that the White House was thus attempting to reduce the political impact of the report, so as to avert strong criticism of the administration by the American public.

At the same time, an embarrassing matter for President Reagan is that Democratic presidential candidate Jackson paid a private visit to Syria, during which he was successful in persuading the Syrian leaders to release U.S. prisoner of war Goodman. Before Jackson started his trip, Reagan said at a press conference that his trip would have a "counteractive effect" regarding the freeing of Goodman, and other high-ranking government officials also announced that it would "hamper the progress of freeing Goodman," thus cutting the ground from under his feet. Jackson expressed resentment at this and also accused the Reagan administration of not doing enough to secure Goodman's release. Some people hold that the release of Goodman is "a slap in the face" for Reagan.

Reagan's Middle East policies have come under ever stronger censure in Congress. House of Representative Speaker O'Neill summoned a meeting of the special watchdog committee on Lebanon on 3 January for another look at the U.S. Middle East policy. O'Neill told reporters after the meeting that unless the administration achieved definite progress on the Lebanon issue in the near future, he and other congressmen would reconsider the time limit for U.S. Marines to stay in Lebanon. O'Neill was one of the first to advocate sending the Marines into Lebanon.

Last September, he played a key role in having the War Powers Resolution passed in Congress. This resolution authorized the continued stationing of U.S. Marines in Beirut for 18 months. Recently, however, O'Neill has retreated from his original stand. A number of Democratic members of the House of Representatives pointed out that "the U.S. Marines in Lebanon are not heroes but victims of an ambiguous and vacillating foreign policy." A number of Republican representatives are also worried that unless Reagan can show progress in foreign policy, he will lose the support of Congress. Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Percy said: "We are no longer a constructive component of the peace-keeping force in Lebanon. We have become a target under attack. We have caused hostile action in Lebanon." Public opinion holds that after Congress reconvenes on 23 January, the Reagan administration's Middle East policy will become the chief topic of hot debate in both the House and Senate.

Democratic presidential candidates and three former directors of the CIA, Turner, Colby, and Schlesinger have also attacked Reagan's Middle East policy. Former Vice President Mondale accused Reagan of pursuing a "policy of illusion," with the result that the Middle East situation was "even more dangerous" than 3 years ago. He also called for the immediate withdrawal of U.S. Marines from Lebanon.

After Syria released Goodman, President Reagan cabled President al-Asad to thank him for this and also appealed to Syria to work with the United States for the promotion of stability in Lebanon and the withdrawal of foreign troops from that country. Before Reagan summoned his Middle East special envoy Rumsfeld and other diplomatic aides, a White House official leaked the information that Reagan would "consider new ideas" afresh, but after the meeting, the White House refused to talk about specific details. Rumsfeld returned to the Middle East on 3 January in a bid to break the Lebanon deadlock.

This is an election year in America. Observers here point out that the improvement in the U.S. economy will no doubt favor Reagan's chances for reelection, but the main topic for debate in the election campaign will not be the economy, but "war and peace," which is the issue of greatest concern to the electorate. According to recent public opinion surveys, the majority of people are worried that the Reagan administration's foreign policy may involve the United States in a war. Certain Republican leaders and government officials are also worried that the continuing presence of the Marines in Lebanon will become one of the main obstacles to Reagan's reelection. President Reagan has repeatedly stated that the Marines will stay in Lebanon unless the Lebanese Government "collapses" or fundamentally changes its present policy. Despite this, people guess that as the election campaign heats up, President Reagan may very well seek a "road of retreat" on the issue of Lebanon.

XINHUA ROUNDUP DISCUSSES PLO'S PROSPECTS

OW110818 Beijing XINHUA in English 0748 GMT 11 Jan 84

["Roundup: "PLO's Struggle Enters New Stage" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, January 11 (XINHUA correspondent Jiang Hong) -- After Yasir 'Arafat and 4,000 fighters of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) from the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli, the struggle of the PLO entered a new stage. [sentence as received]

In the three weeks since the evacuation, 'Arafat called a series of meetings to discuss new problems confronting the PLO and new measures to solve them.

One of the main topics discussed was 'Arafat's surprising meeting with Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak in Cairo on December 22.

The PLO suspended its relations with Egypt following a visit to Israel in 1977 by the late Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat. As the recent 'Arafat-Mubarak meeting could have a great impact on the future of the Palestinian struggle, it has sparked off strong reaction from both inside and outside the PLO.

Internally, 'Arafat's opponents described this meeting as a "betrayal" of the Palestinian cause and "capitulation" to the Camp David accord. They demanded 'Arafat's resignation as chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. Others, though supporting and sympathizing with him, also complained about his failure to consult them before taking this major step.

Outside the PLO, while a few Arab countries called 'Arafat "new As-Sadat", most of them expressed their support and appreciation, either openly or inwardly, for his meeting with Mubarak. Israel, on the other hand, accused Mubarak of betraying the Camp David accord.

At the Fatah Central Council meeting which was attended by all its members for the first time since the evacuation, the participants held serious discussions on 'Arafat's Cairo trip. The meeting approved the explanations made by 'Arafat but implicitly criticised him for the way he made the visit. In addition, the council decided to set up a special commission to work out a formula for developing PLO relations with Egypt.

How to treat the Palestinian-Jordanian relations is another important subject discussed at these meetings. At the end of last year when 'Arafat and his supporters were besieged in Tripoli, King of Jordan Husayn made repeated appeals to 'Arafat to resume their talks, which received positive response from 'Arafat. It was disclosed that when he paid a surprise visit to Cairo last December, 'Arafat discussed with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak the resumption of Jordanian-Palestinian talks and won support from him. (?There) are indications that preparations for the talks are being made actively. A special institution was decided to set up at a session of the Fatah Central Committee to direct the development of its relations with Jordan. 'Arafat also was authorized to have talks with King Husayn.

The PLO Higher Military Council's decision to expel Abu Musa and other four opposition members is an important organizational measure the PLO has taken during the past 20 days and is an inevitable result of the developments since the conflicts within the Fatah was brought into the open last May.

Now, the road before the PLO remains rough and bumpy. Among the 14-member PLO Executive Committee, leaders of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (General Command), As-Sa'Iqah Command and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, refused to attend the Executive Committee meeting and led to the indefinite recess of the meeting on Monday. Meanwhile, about 100 out of 301 members of the Palestine National Council made statement in the Syrian capital of Damascus recently to boycott the council's meeting scheduled for February. Khalid al-Fahum, president of the council, also refused to preside over the meeting. Still, there are sharp differences over some major issues among the leading members of the Fatah. External interference in the internal affairs of the PLO is still continuing. All this shows that the situation facing the PLO is critical.

U.S. ENVOY CONCLUDES CENTRAL AMERICA TOUR

OW070900 Beijing XINHUA in English 0850 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] Managua, January 6 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Presidential Special Envoy Richard Stone paid a seven-hour visit to Nicaragua on Thursday, the last stop of his current five-nation tour in Central America. During his stay here, Stone met with coordinator of Nicaragua's ruling junta Daniel Ortega and minister and vice minister of foreign affairs for talks whose contents were not disclosed. The Foreign Ministry said in a communique that the two countries held constructive discussions on questions of mutual interests in a friendly atmosphere. The U.S. envoy also met with opposition leaders of Nicaragua.

Stone's Central American tour came at a time when the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group were to meet in Panama their counterparts from the five Central American countries. It was aimed at gaining a first-hand understanding of, and influencing if possible, the stance of the five countries' top authorities towards the peace efforts of the Contadora Group over the past year. The tour showed that Stone shared similar views with the presidents of four Central American countries with the exception of Nicaragua, where he differed widely with its leaders.

On the first day of his three-day Central American tour, Stone warned in Tegucigalpa, capital of Honduras, that Central America is experiencing "a delicate, difficult and very dangerous period." The next day in Costa Rica, he appealed for "arduous work" to make the democratic current in the Central American region more powerful than that of violence. He also indicated that he would explain to Nicaragua why peace has to be sought through democratic channels.

Before leaving Nicaragua, the U.S. envoy voiced his government's backing for the peace overtures made by the Contadora Group and expressed the hope for positive results from the forthcoming meeting of the nine Latin American countries in Panama.

U.S. TROOPS TO STAY IN HONDURAS FOR MANEUVERS

OW111308 Beijing XINHUA in English 1142 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 11 (XINHUA) -- The 5,500 American troops will remain in Honduras this year in order to participate in the America-Honduras joint military maneuvers code-named "Big Pine III" starting next June, according to a report from Tegucigalpa. A Honduran military spokesman confirmed the report Wednesday.

The American Marines are currently carrying out, along with Honduran troops, the maneuvers called "Big Pine II" which began last August and is expected to end next February or March. Thus, the American troops will spend in Honduras the more than three months between the two exercises.

The spokesman said necessary preparations are being made for the maneuvers of "Big Pine III" which will be carried out in the southern regions of Honduras near El Salvador's northern part where the Salvadoran guerrillas are very active. The spokesman had announced earlier that Guatemalan and Salvadoran troops would also take part in the maneuvers of "Big Pine III", but Guatemala said later that it would not be involved in the exercise.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

HK111522 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 28 Dec 83 p 1

[Article by Shi Youxin: "Elimination of Spiritual Pollution Is an Important Content of Party Rectification on the Ideological Front"]

[Text] The elimination of spiritual pollution is a struggle to resist and oppose the decadent bourgeois and other exploiting class ideology. It is a vital content of party rectification in various departments on the ideological front.

One of the important tasks in party rectification is to enable comrades in the whole party to unify their ideology, to enhance their Marxist ideological and theoretical level, and to raise their consciousness of implementing the party's line. Spiritual pollution on the ideological front, which is spreading all forms of the decadent bourgeois and other exploiting class ideology and casting doubts on the socialist and communist cause and the party leadership, obviously does not correspond to the nature of the party and its targets of endeavor, to the socialist system, and to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Spiritual pollution on the ideological front can seriously obstruct the unification of the party's ideology, hamper the people of all nationalities throughout the country from carrying out socialist modernization wholeheartedly, and is directly opposed to socialist spiritual civilization. It is quite detrimental to the implementation of the general line formulated by the 12th CPC National Congress. For this reason, it is natural to combine party rectification in various departments on the ideological front with the elimination of spiritual pollution.

One of the characteristics of work on the ideological front is that it uses its spiritual products to influence people's minds. Communist Party members working on this front should unswervingly use their articles, works, teaching, speeches, and performances to guide the masses in upholding Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, the socialist system, the Communist Party leadership, and proletarian dictatorship. This is the concentrated manifestation of the party spirit of communist party members. If a theoretical or literary and art worker of the party propagates bourgeois liberalism, he will violate party spirit. Regarding the elimination of spiritual pollution as an important content of party rectification on the ideological front and helping some comrades correct their mistakes and strengthen party spirit are the necessity of realizing the ideological and political unification of the whole party.

The CPC Central Committee has repeatedly pointed out that communist party members must keep abreast of the center on the basis of adhering to the party's line drawn up since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and that this is the party's political discipline. This is in unity with respecting and bringing into full play the initiative and creativeness of party organizations and party members. Communist party members on the ideological front, regardless of their position and achievements, must correctly handle their relationships with the party. They must not put themselves outside the party because of their "special" occupations, still less must they put themselves above the party. Communist party members can exercise their rights and air their views in party organizations and at party meetings according to the party's principle of democratic centralism. But in writing articles, making reports, or carrying out propaganda work, they must keep abreast of the CPC Central Committee. They are not allowed to say or write anything they like on the pretext of "independent consideration" or "free discussion." Comrades carrying out spiritual pollution have violated the party's political discipline. This problem must be seriously dealt with and conscientiously solved in the struggle against spiritual pollution. Only in this way can our party become the proletarian vanguard with its strict discipline and good combat effectiveness and can it become a firm core in leading socialist modernization.

It is true that the emergence of spiritual pollution has its social and historical causes, but its ability to spread has been directly caused by some party organizations' being lax in ideology. Although some comrades have carried out the party's work on the ideological front for a long time, because they have not made enough effort in study, their ideology has been blurred by "fashionable" theory and "new viewpoints," and they have consciously or unconsciously given the green light to the above theory and viewpoints. Some comrades have long been in the habit of concentrating on one thing only. They have not profoundly understood the correct principles for carrying out battles on two fronts formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. As a result, when correcting "leftist" ideology, they fail to pay attention to the emergence of rightist ideology. Some comrades have summed up experience and lessons in an erroneous way. Subjectively, they wanted to avoid using the past methods of criticism, which were simple and rude, but objectively, they have given up the necessary struggle against the erroneous rightist tendency. Some party cadres are not good at combining ideological work with professional work. They have no idea of what subjects professional personnel are studying, what articles they are writing, or what shows they are performing, and they are willing to be laymen. This shows that some party organizations have not effectively implemented the 12th CPC National Congress guiding principle on the ideological front.

Some comrades keep worrying that the "leftist" things and upheavals will emerge again in the course of eliminating spiritual pollution. It is understandable to have such a worry. It is true that our party made such mistakes in the past and, in particular, during the "Cultural Revolution," but we must see that the present situation is entirely different from that in the past. Since the third plenary session, our party has resolutely corrected the "leftist" mistakes in ideology and reestablished the correct Marxist line. Comrades in the whole party, and the party's leading cadres at various levels in particular, endured great sufferings in the "Cultural Revolution." They will never forget this bitter lesson. The CPC Central Committee has worked out detailed stipulations with regard to the current party rectification and elimination of spiritual pollution. It is stipulated that no campaign will be launched in the elimination of spiritual pollution, that the fundamental purpose of eliminating spiritual pollution is to realize the party's general tasks at the present stage, and that all arrangements must be made in such a way that they are beneficial to realizing the party's general line. All this will enable us to avoid making the past mistakes.

To do a good job in eliminating spiritual pollution, we must conscientiously implement the CPC Central Committee's principles and policies and draw clear demarcation lines in applying a policy. Of all this, what is quite important is that we must strictly distinguish between the enemy and ourselves and between criminals and those who have written erroneous articles producing bad influences. The problem of spiritual pollution in the minds of our comrades is different in nature from counterrevolutionary instigation carried out by hostile elements and from the smuggling, selling, and spreading of vulgar things carried out by criminals. Spiritual pollution in ideology and theory has corrupted some people's souls and produced bad social effects. Its traces can even be found on the road of degeneration of some criminals. From these social effects, comrades who have spread decadent ideology should be able to see the serious harm produced by spiritual pollution. They should examine their role and their responsibility of being fighters on the ideological front. However, the problems of these comrades are still of the nature of ideological understanding within the party or among the people. The fundamental method for solving these problems is comradely criticism and self-criticism. If we do not draw clear demarcation lines in applying a policy and do not differentiate the nature of problems, we will make errors and harm our comrades.

Moreover, we will not be able to conscientiously solve ideological problems and eliminate spiritual pollution.

We should point out that the purpose of paying attention to the application of policies and of working out stipulations to perfect policies and carry out our work in a more meticulous manner is to implement the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee in a better and firmer manner, to prevent "leftist" and rightist interference, and to enable the struggle against spiritual pollution to progress smoothly and profoundly. We absolutely do not mean to negate this struggle. It is absolutely wrong to interpret paying attention to the application of policies and perfecting policies as "halting," "demoting," or "winding up" this struggle. Because of the international and domestic situation and due to the needs for building socialist spiritual civilization, the elimination of spiritual pollution is a long-term struggle. We must be able to achieve marked successes in the elimination of spiritual pollution through the current party rectification, and the struggle against spiritual pollution will not stop after the completion of party rectification.

At present, some comrades in theoretical and literary and art circles still do not thoroughly understand the importance of eliminating spiritual pollution. They even bear resentment against its elimination. Some comrades who should do profound self-criticism have not done so. Moreover, it will take time for the majority of party members and the masses to correctly understand the mistakes of the theory of bourgeois humanism, the theory of human nature, and the so-called "socialist alienation," and to differentiate between the Marxist ideological system and the bourgeois ideological system. In such cases, how can we say that the current struggle is being "wound up"? The elimination of spiritual pollution has an important bearing on the future and destiny of the party and state. Like party rectification, the elimination of spiritual pollution must not be carried out in a perfunctory manner.

SHANGHAI JOURNAL ON FUTURE DEMOGRAPHIC PROBLEMS

HK120415 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAobao in Chinese No 165, 12 Dec 83 p 9

[Article by Wu Cangping, professor at the population research institute of the China People's University: "Some Population Problems That Should Be Deliberated at an Early Date"]

[Text] To achieve the four modernizations, China must also modernize population reproduction. Lowering the birth rate of the population, lowering the death rate, increasing the life span and lowering the growth rate, or maintaining "zero growth rate," are the strategic goals of our population development. To bring about population modernization, we must take our own road. With the superiority of the socialist system, it is entirely possible to guarantee the speeding up of this process.

The population phenomenon has its own characteristics. In the first place, after being born the population must go through the various phases of childhood, early youth, youth, adulthood, and old age, and the material and cultural needs of each phase are greatly different. In the second place, the life cycle of people is very long, and they must give birth to the second and third generation. Therefore, their numbers will inevitably accumulate and gradually increase. The characteristics of this kind of inertia, cycle and increase in population growth require us to take them into consideration strategically.

Excessive population growth plays a retarding role in economic and social development. Its effect is definitely not limited to the lowering of the per capita index (such as per capita national income and per capita consumption levels), but, more importantly, it affects the accumulation of funds as well as the training of technical forces urgently needed in the four modernizations. It affects the improvement of the livelihood of the people and thereby affects the production enthusiasm of the workers, and also results in many problems for education, employment, housing, and cultural life which are difficult to solve. Therefore, if the population problem is not properly handled, it will affect the stability and unity of society, and hamper the consolidation and development of the socialist system.

In the Future, the Numbers of People Reaching Marriageable Age and Childbearing Age Will Greatly Outstrip Those of the Past, and This Will Continue for More Than a Decade

It is very difficult to restrict the population to within 1.2 billion by the end of this century, or to ask for the average annual natural growth rate of the population not to exceed 1 percent, and the average annual growth figure to be maintained at about 10 million, for the next 17 years. However, this index has been greatly exceeded in both 1981 and 1982. From this, we can see the difficulty in the days to come. What makes this even more difficult is the fact that from now on the number of people reaching marriageable age and childbearing age will be higher than in any year in the past. The annual average is estimated at about 23 million, and this will continue for more than a decade. Controlling the population in the usual manner is not enough. We must take effective measures in the next decade and beyond, and exercise vigorous control, before the desired result can be achieved.

There is great hope for controlling the population. Places such as Shanghai have supplied convincing examples. Since the implementation of family planning, many indexes in Shanghai have entered the category of a lower birth rate in population reproduction, and some are even lower than the present level of many developed countries. Some indexes of many places in Beijing, Tianjin, Jiangsu, and northeast China have also started to approach the level of Shanghai several years ago. As long as we do not slacken up on family planning work in any way, the strategic goal can be realized.

At Present There Are Many People of Working Age, Pressure on Various Sectors Is Great, and This Is Only the "Prelude"

Labor employment and employment training are a more urgent problem with regard to the population. We can definitely say that the size of the working age population in China is growing too fast, the proportion among the population will become higher and higher, and this will continue for a long time, with no means of mitigating this situation within the next half century. Based on present data, if we use the age group 15 to 64 in international practice as the range for the calculation of statistics, the working age population of our country in 1982 would have been between 610 and 620 million. If calculation is based on the employment standard in China, or 16 to 59 for males and 16 to 54 for females, the figure would also be about 550 million. At present, there is a general feeling that there are many people of working age, that the pressure on various sectors is great, and that this is only the "prelude."

In the future, there will be an even bigger working age population. According to the estimates of various population forecasts, the population of the 15 to 64 age group will reach more than 800 million by the year 2000. This cannot but have an effect on a series of economic and social problems, such as the technical structure of our whole economic structure, consumption and accumulation, proportionality, labor employment policy, ways of raising labor productivity and economic results, and women's emancipation. If these problems are not properly solved, they will be a big "burden" to the four modernizations. This is obviously an unfavorable situation.

In drawing up the development strategy of the country, we should consider how to develop strong points and avoid shortcomings, how to give play to the favorable production of harmful effects. Proceeding from the actual conditions of our country, we cannot simply place the solving of problems entirely on labor employment, and we must combine reforming the economic structure and the technical structure with such aspects as strengthening education, training staff members and workers, shortening the working day, and making scientific use of leisure time, to comprehensively solve these problems.

The Rate of Population Aging in Our Country Will Be the Fastest in the History of Mankind, and We Must Prepare for It Now

The vigorous control of population growth in our country will inevitably bring about the problem of population aging. At present, with about 50 million of the people, or 5 percent of the entire population, over the age of 65, our country still belongs to the younger population category. At the end of this century, the number of people over the age of 65, estimated at between 95 and 100 million, or about 8 percent of the entire population, will still be lower than the level of many developed countries. Therefore, this is still not an urgent problem at the moment.

However, we should see that the rate of population aging in our country will be the fastest in the history of mankind. According to forecasts, population aging will reach its peak around 2040, and at that time, people over the age of 65 will number as many as 250 to 270 million. In other words, for a considerable period in the 21st century, people over the age of 65 will account for about 20 percent of the entire population. This is a serious problem. From now on, we should strategically take this into consideration and get prepared. On the one hand, we must, in ideology, social custom, and especially social welfare, prepare for the problem of supporting the old people. On the other hand, we must promptly and appropriately make certain adjustments in the childbearing policy to not let the aging problem become too serious. In short, we must rely on the superiority of the socialist system as well as on labor productivity much higher than the present to solve the problem of population aging.

Vigorously Raise the Quality of the Rural Population and Minority Nationality Population.

An important aspect of raising population quality is birth control, prenatal care, and good upbringing. However, the most **important thing in population quality** is the cultural and scientific quality of the population. Because of historical reasons, the cultural level is higher in the cities than in the rural areas, and higher among the Han nationality than among the minority nationalities. At present, the implementation of the policy for controlling population growth is stricter for the cities than for the rural areas, and more lenient for the minority nationalities than for the Han nationality. This will inevitably result in a reduction in the proportion constituted by the urban population and an increase in the proportion of the population in minority nationality areas. If the disparity in the cultural and scientific quality between the urban and rural populations and between the nationalities cannot be gradually reduced, this will be detrimental to raising the cultural and scientific quality of the whole Chinese nation. Therefore, judging the problem from the long-term point of view, our most important task at the moment is to vigorously raise the quality of the rural and minority nationality populations in our country.

Lower Growth Rate or "Zero" Growth

Strategically, we should also think further ahead, so that the present arrangements can dovetail with the goal of future population strategy.

What we must first consider is: Should we permit a continued lower growth rate or gradually reduce the population in future, or should we, step by step, achieve "zero" growth? If the goal is "zero" growth, we must also consider the best time for achieving it, and the scale to be achieved. If the goal is continued lower growth rate or gradual reduction, then there is also the problem of the rate of growth and reduction. These are what we should pay attention to at an early date.

ZHU MUZHI VIEWS PROSPECTS FOR 1984

HK111304 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jan 84 p 1

[Article by Zhu Muzhi: "New Year and New Prosperity"]

[Text] The year 1983 is past. During that year, there was unprecedented prosperity in our cultural and artistic undertakings and the situation was heartening. However, there were also serious phenomena of spiritual pollution. In the new year, we must resolutely eliminate spiritual pollution and strive for a new prosperity.

In 1984, we must pay particular attention to three tasks. We must satisfactorily carry out the party rectification and eliminate spiritual pollution. This is the foremost task at present. The key to the question of whether or not our cultural and artistic departments do their work satisfactorily lies in whether the party organizations there are good. Eliminating spiritual pollution is precisely aimed at achieving the requirements of party rectification for unifying our ideology. If every party member can act in accordance with Comrade Chen Yun's words and realize that he is first of all a party member and then a writer or artist, if he maintains ideological unity with the party, and if our party organizations are strong and powerful, the work in our cultural and artistic departments will no longer be as difficult as some comrades believe it will be.

We should never make a show of party rectification. In our cultural and artistic departments, the foremost task is that we should never make a show of the elimination of spiritual pollution. Both making a show and enlarging the scope of the elimination are wrong. At present, all our people are paying relatively greater attention to drawing a clear line of demarcation between spiritual pollution and the phenomena that are not spiritual pollution, but judging by the actual situation in our cultural and artistic departments since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the possibility of making a show in eliminating spiritual pollution warrants our greater attention.

It is of great significance to review Comrade Qiaomu's speech at the forum on problems on the ideological front. He said: "We should never become oversensitive because of the criticism of the tendency of bourgeois liberalization or think that there is bourgeois liberalization almost everywhere and that most of our theoretical and literary and artistic workers have more or less committed mistakes. This is by no means the case." The emergence of an unprecedented prosperous situation in our cultural and artistic circles proves that the overwhelming majority of our comrades have followed the central authorities' line, worked hard, and thus made outstanding contributions. Though the spiritual pollution is serious, it is not inherent, and only a small number of people are engaged in spreading spiritual pollution. Therefore, for most of our comrades, what we should do is to encourage and rely on them in carrying out the struggle against the bad practice of spiritual pollution. We should never think that everybody has a share in committing the mistakes and we should make self-criticism.

Another major task in the new year is to continue to grasp the structural reform in our organizations. Last year, we made a heartening step forward in conducting this reform and achieved some results, but this was only a beginning.

There are still the bad practices of overstaffing, egalitarianism, and bureaucracy. If we do not pay close attention, our reform will be out of the question and if we do not make progress, we will fall behind. The reform, party rectification, and the construction of spiritual civilization are all a guarantee for opening up new prospects for our socialist modernization and they promote one another. Therefore, we should pay attention to all of them simultaneously.

In carrying out the reform, we should perform in accordance with Comrade Xiaoping's words. First, we should resolutely make up our minds, and second, we should work carefully. Now that the reform in all fields is developing effectively, our cultural and artistic departments should double their efforts and should not relax their efforts and fall behind. We must develop our achievements on the basis of the work we have previously done, overcome our shortcomings, and continue to make progress. Concerning the shortcomings and mistakes in our reform, we should promptly sum up our experiences for future improvement or even open up new ways to do it all over again. Fearing no difficulties and setbacks means a firm will.

The third major task is to raise the quality of spiritual products. In his report to the Sixth NPC, Comrade Ziyang pointed out that our cultural and artistic departments should regard raising the quality of the spiritual products as their key task. Only when there are spiritual products of fine quality can we really exclude spiritual pollution. The criteria for the quality of our spiritual products are mainly their social effects. What we call social effects means the extent of the role they play in building up our material and spiritual civilization. Are they helpful or harmful? How helpful are they? In the process of party rectification and the elimination of spiritual pollution, many questions will be put forth and we must profoundly consider and study them.

Looking forward, we see that in the new year, our country's prospects are wonderful and our culture and art will be very prosperous.

YUAN BAOHUA ON ENTERPRISE CONSOLIDATION IN 1984

HK100627 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO Chinese 22 Dec 83 p 2

[Report: "Yuan Baohua Speaks About the Tasks of Enterprise Consolidation in 1984 for the Whole Nation at a Meeting of the National Enterprise Consolidation Leading Group"]

[Text] In 1984, more work will be carried out in most of the big and medium backbone enterprises whose achievements in consolidation have already been checked and approved and which have vital influence in the whole national economy to develop these achievements. We will step up leadership and take resolute measures to consolidate well more than 70 percent of the state enterprises in order to provide a guarantee for the party shake-up in enterprises and to fulfill the tasks of consolidating all enterprises across the country before 1985. These tasks for 1984 have been put forth by Yuan Baohua, leader of the national enterprise consolidation leading group, at the 18th consolidation work meeting of the enterprises of the various departments under the State Council, which was held on 20 December.

In introducing the progress of the enterprise consolidation work in 1983, Yuan Baohua said that by the end of November 1983, of the 3,116 big and medium backbone enterprises across the country (including transport and communications, commerce, building, and state farms) that have been included in consolidation planning, 1,163 had already completed five consolidation items and their achievements had been checked and approved. This figure represented 37.3 percent of the total number of enterprises. A total of 977 enterprises, making up 84 percent of the 1,163, have already completed their consolidation in 1983. According to statistics for state enterprises listed in the budget, of the 50,565 state enterprises that are included in planning, a total of 7,388, or 14.5 percent, have completed their consolidation, with their achievements checked and approved. Of this figure, a total of 5,707 enterprises, or 77.2 percent, have completed

their consolidation in 1983. At present, most enterprises across the country have begun the consolidation of five items; therefore, it is expected that a number of enterprises will have their consolidation achievements checked and approved by the end of 1984 or early 1984.

The enterprises that have been conscientiously consolidated have experienced new changes in both production and mental outlook of their workers, coupled with improvement in enterprise equality and economic effect. In particular, these enterprises have gained practical experiences in enterprise consolidation and these experiences are in the interest of improving consolidation quality and quickening the pace of the consolidation in the next 2 years.

The situation across the country shows that taken as a whole, enterprise consolidation has developed unevenly. Most regions and departments have failed to meet the requirements of projected planning. With regard to the five consolidation items, the consolidation of labor organization, which is difficult, has not been really resolved. Some regions have made no progress in enterprise consolidation, while certain consolidation work was carried out poorly; these is a tendency to carry out the consolidation superficially. Therefore it is imperative for various regions and departments to further raise their understanding of the significance of consolidating enterprises in an overall way, to conscientiously sum up experience, to strengthen leadership, and to resolve problems to make great progress in overall enterprise consolidation in 1984.

Yuan Baohua put forth his suggestions on how to strengthen leadership in 1984 and do a good job in consolidating enterprises in an all-round way. He said that enterprises in China today are facing a serious challenge to rapidly raise their quality and improve their economic effect. Enterprise consolidation represents an important measure for the enterprises to improve their quality and economic effect and therefore efforts must be made to carry out this work well. He said that with relaxed leadership, we will bungle the chance of improving enterprises. This situation will directly affect the tasks assigned by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council to consolidate all enterprises before 1985 with qualities and quantities ensured. Under this situation, it will also be questioned whether the quality of the enterprises can be improved, whether the economic effect can be raised, and whether the economy of the country can be basically improved.

He said that under such a situation, it will also become a question whether the enterprise party shake-up can be carried out smoothly. The guiding ideology for enterprise consolidation in 1984 should include: the goal of improving the quality of enterprises and their economic effect, overall planning, strengthening leadership, and improving the quality and quickening the pace of the consolidation. The following are the main tasks and requirements for enterprise consolidation in 1984:

First, the enterprises that have completed the five items of consolidation, with the results of their consolidation having been checked and approved, must spare no effort to consolidate their achievements, improve enterprise quality, carry out "three construction projects," and create "six goods" to improve enterprise quality in a big way and create a number of "six-good enterprises."

Second, the enterprises that are carrying out the five consolidation items must stick to standards, make strict demands on themselves, and carry out well the five items of the consolidation. The enterprises that should have been consolidated in 1983 but have not been checked and approved must strive to complete the checking and approving of their consolidation results by the end of the first quarter of 1984. The big and medium enterprises across the country must strive to complete the checking and approving of their consolidation achievements before the end of 1984.

Third, the consolidation of the enormous number of medium and small enterprises must be carried out on the basis of the consolidation plan.

Primarily, the leading groups of these enterprises must be consolidated well in the first half of 1984 so that the new leading groups will be responsible for enterprise consolidation work. Efforts must be made so that about 70 percent of industrial and transportation enterprises will be able to complete their consolidation tasks in 1984.

Fourth, with regard to the consolidation of nonindustrial enterprises such as commerce, building construction, and state farms, it is necessary to strengthen leadership, sum up experience, and take resolute measures. Under the premise of guaranteeing the quality of consolidation, about 60 to 70 percent of the enterprises must complete their consolidation in 1984.

Fifth, through consolidation and other work, enterprises must be able to considerably improve their economic effect. The losses caused by management must be basically eliminated and the losses caused by policy must be decreased to the lowest possible level. Commercial losses must be decreased by 12 percent and grain losses by 10 percent. Efforts must be made to change the present situation in which the profit growth of most enterprises is lower than the growth in their production.

Yuan Baohua said that enormous numbers of enterprises will be consolidated in 1984 on a wider scale, many of them medium and small enterprises. The management level of these enterprises is in general low and the work of consolidating them will be more difficult. Therefore the tasks in consolidating these enterprises are very great. But we must at the same time understand there are a number of advantages for consolidating enterprises in 1984. The restructuring of provincial, municipal, and autonomous regional organs and of the various departments under the State Council has mainly been completed and the whole party has paid attention to improving the quality and economic effect of enterprises. The all-round party rectification and the restructuring of economic mechanisms that are being carried out will provide a tremendous motive force for consolidating enterprises in an overall way. In carrying out enterprise consolidation over the past 2 years we have accumulated relatively systematic and rich practical experience. Therefore we must be confident of fulfilling the consolidation tasks for 1984. The key question is to strengthen leadership. The No 2 document issued by the CPC Central Committee and the two documents concerning enterprise consolidation that are included in document No 47 which are respectively issued by the General Office of the CPC Central Committee and the General Office of the State Council, have defined the principles, policies and tasks for consolidating enterprises in an overall way. In addition, the national discussion on the work in industry and transportation that was held in August 1983 also made concrete arrangements for enterprise consolidation. All these must be continuously implemented by various regions and departments. According to the present situation, it is necessary to stress the importance of the following work.

To Consolidate and Build Well Enterprise Leading Groups Represents a Key and Premise for Consolidating Enterprises in an Overall Way and Improving Their Quality. This Work Must Primarily be Done Well

First, under the premise of fulfilling the requirement that the ranks of cadres must be more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent, the consolidation of enterprise leading groups must be stepped up. It is imperative to sum up experience and, under the unified guidance of CPC committees at various levels, to take strong measures to organize the various departments concerned to set up special groups to be responsible for giving guidance and readjusting enterprise leading groups. Investigations must be stepped up, the procedures of applying and approving must be simplified, responsibility systems must be formed, and readjustments must be carried out in turn.

In short, efforts must be made to complete the readjustment of the leading groups of medium and small enterprises in the first half of 1984. The leading groups of enterprise administrative systems and CPC committee systems must be readjusted in a unified way. In order to readjust well the leading groups of a great number of medium and small enterprises, it is imperative first of all to consolidate well the leading groups of departments, bureaus, companies, and prefectures.

Second, the enterprise leading groups that have already been readjusted must be checked. The leading groups that do not possess specialized knowledge must be supplemented and the leading groups that have failed to open up a new situation must be readjusted again according to strict political requirements. No "people of three categories," who are opposed to the line of the CPC since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee or persons who have seriously violated the law will be absorbed into leading groups.

Third, step up in a big way the training of enterprise leading cadres. Measures must be taken to organize study courses in rotation and in a planned way in accordance with the requirements for state unified factory director examination. The study must mainly concentrate on economy, science, and enterprise management knowledge to improve cadres' ability to carry out management and make decisions. The training for the cadres who are responsible for political work must also be stepped up to raise their competence.

Fourth, set up and perfect enterprise leading systems on the basis of the principles of CPC committee collective leadership, workers' democratic management, and factory director administrative command to resolutely change the situation in which CPC committees have a monopoly of all administrative work. CPC committees must mainly concentrate their efforts on implementing CPC principles and policies to strengthen party building and ideological and political work among workers.

Fifth, measures must be taken to build well the third tier of the ranks of cadres and to strengthen the work of promoting and training a reserve force. In 1985, the age structure of the CPC and administrative leading cadres in enterprises above prefectural level must be changed into a terraced form. That is to say, more than two-thirds of the chief and deputy positions of the CPC organizations and administration in the big and medium backbone enterprises must have reached the cultural level of university and polytechnic schools. About half of the leading cadres of medium and small enterprises must reach such a level.

Implement the "Program" in a Deep Way, Step Up the Building of Socialist Spiritual Civilization, Raise the Quality of the Ranks of Workers, and Strengthen Workers' Ability in Resisting and Eliminating Spiritual Pollution

It is imperative to constantly implement the "(Trial) Program for Ideological and Political Work Among the Workers of State Enterprises" that has been approved by the CPC Central Committee. It is necessary to step up the ideological and political work among workers and to do a good job of workers' systematic education and training courses in rotation, with those attending being released from their jobs, so as to raise workers' ideological and political consciousness. At the same time, it is also necessary to strengthen daily ideological and political work, to launch reading activities in the interest of the country still better, and to make socialist ideology, dominate the front of workers' spare-time cultural activities. Efforts must be made to commend the advanced and help the backward in connection with the measures of cracking down on criminal activities in the economic sector and on other criminal activities. The general requirement is that at a time when we are building material civilization, we must also spare no effort in building spiritual civilization.

We must strengthen workers' ability in resisting and eradicating spiritual pollution and combine ideological and political work with economic work still better. There should be certain key work during a certain period. Workers' ideological problems that may crop up during enterprise consolidation and production must be resolved in ways which are planned and to the point.

Management cadres and political cadres must be given training in a planned way through various channels and forms. Various specialized technicians must be organized to study new knowledge, new technology, and modern management methods so that they will be able to constantly renew their knowledge. Workers must be given technical training in a big way. On the basis of completing the work of making "double making up," efforts must be made to gradually shift from giving elementary technical training to intermediate and advanced technical training. It is also necessary to form an examination system on the basis of "Provisional Regulations for Examination of Technical Workers."

Conscientiously Consolidate and Perfect Various Basic Management Work, Actively Popularize Modern Management, and Improve Enterprises Management Quality

To consolidate and perfect various management work represents an important content of overall enterprise consolidation and a basis for doing a good job of various management work and making technical progress. It is imperative to consolidate and perfect standardization work, to define advanced technical and management standards, and to actively introduce international standards. We must also consolidate and perfect norm work and define quota standards on the basis of average administrative levels of trades. We must consolidate and perfect information work including original records, statistical analyses, and archives for technology and economy. It is also imperative to consolidate and perfect various rules and regulations, with the responsibility system as the core, to perfect the economic responsibility system, and to pay particular attention to developing and perfecting the economic responsibility systems of various specializations. On the basis of this work, we must further strengthen enterprise planned management, quality management, financial management, the management of equipment and goods and materials, and labor personnel management.

The effective experiences in enterprise management since the founding of the PRC must be constantly summed up. In addition, it is also necessary to learn from advantageous experiences of other countries. On the basis of specific conditions of enterprises, we must also introduce modern management methods and popularize the use of such methods as market prediction, business decisionmaking, goal management, systematic project [xi tong gong cheng 4762 4827 1562 4453], and value project [jia zhi gong cheng 0116 0237 1562 4453]. We must constantly sum up experience to improve enterprise management and strengthen the ability to make business decisions.

We must be determined to consolidate labor organization well. The standard of this work must in no way be lowered, while the checking must be carried out strictly. A good job must be done with regard to fixed staff and fixed work. When conditions permit, it is imperative that two companies set up a center to properly arrange surplus staff and train workers in a planned way and in rotation. The internal organizational structure of enterprises must be restructured to decrease management layers and overcome the situation characterized by scattered and multileadership.

In accordance with the need to shift enterprises to other production, it is necessary to strengthen functional organs responsible for market investigations and production, sales and service, producing new products, and exploiting mental power to gradually perfect enterprise production management systems, mental power exploitation systems, new product producing systems, and political work systems.

Arrange Well Enterprise Consolidation and Party Rectification To Do a Good Job of These Two Aspects

Leading organs of all provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions will begin party rectification in 1984. Therefore it is imperative to make a good arrangement for both enterprise consolidation and party rectification. When leading groups are in the process of carrying out party rectification, they must appoint leading cadres to be specially responsible for enterprise consolidation. Leading groups and work organs must persist in and strengthen this leadership over enterprise consolidation. In this way, we will be able to carry out well both party rectification and enterprise consolidation. Enterprises will not begin party rectification in 1984; therefore they must grasp this chance and concentrate their effort on doing a good job of enterprise consolidation during the year. During party rectification, efforts must be made to rectify well party organizations at the grassroots level. Party members must be organized to study well the documents concerning party rectification. A good job must be done in educating party members and solving outstanding problems among them, such as infringing law and discipline. Concerted efforts must be made to rectify well the party organizations at grassroots level with many and serious problems and this work must be done even before the rectification is started to make preparations for all-round party rectification ideologically and organizationally.

Continue To Consolidate the Enterprises That Are Suffering From Losses To Make Bigger Achievements in Eliminating Losses and Increasing Profits

The work of eliminating losses and increasing profits is very important in improving economic effects and basically improving the national economy. This work must therefore be regarded as a breakthrough in improving economic effects. On the basis of the achievements made in 1983, efforts must be made in 1984 to eradicate business losses and decrease the losses caused by policy. The enterprises that are suffering losses must be analyzed one by one and time limits must be set for them to eliminate losses. Such measures as setting time limits for consolidation and limiting or suspending production during consolidation must be taken according to specific conditions of enterprises. The enterprises whose products have neither market orientation nor prospects must be closed down, suspended, merged, or shifted to other production in connection with the national economic readjustment. Special attention must be paid to solving the business losses that seem to have been caused by policy. The products that bring losses and which are produced by enterprises that are making profits must be analyzed. Measures must be taken to make these products profitable within a definite time. The situation of covering losses with profits will no longer be allowed to exist for a prolonged period. The consolidation of the enterprises suffering losses must mainly be carried out by leadership, which has to set up strict responsibility systems and define the economic policy in the interest of the enterprises' eliminating losses. These enterprises must be given vitality, motive force, and pressure to promote their work of eliminating losses.

Persist in Integrating Consolidation With Readjustment, Restructuring, and Reorganizing and Consolidate Enterprises in an Overall Way

Practice by many regions and enterprises shows that in order to improve economic effects and enterprise quality, it is not enough just to rely on the efforts of the enterprises themselves.

This work must be coupled with macroscopic economic readjustment, restructuring of economic mechanisms, and technical reform, to create external conditions for improving enterprise management. In carrying out this work, it is necessary to solve the principal contradictions that will affect economic effects.

Coordination must be carried out between enterprises and higher departments concerned to carry out readjustment, restructuring, and reorganizing. In this way, with comprehensive means, the consolidation of enterprises will be able to make still greater achievements. Various regions and departments must base themselves on study and investigations and work out the planning for overall enterprise consolidation. The backward enterprises with products having no market orientation and which are contending with advanced enterprises for energy, raw material, motive power, and markets must be resolutely readjusted. The enterprises that cannot but be closed down, suspended, merged, or shifted to other production must be resolutely subjected to these measures. The enterprises that have failed to form production capacity because of irrational scale must be rapidly readjusted and combined or restructured technically. It is also imperative to integrate enterprise consolidation with the consolidation of enterprise management departments to create conditions for comprehensively consolidating enterprises.

Yuan Baohua said that the year 1984 will be vital for consolidating enterprises in an overall way. Therefore it is imperative that the leading comrades concerned in various regions and departments must raise their understanding, strengthen leadership, and guarantee smooth enterprise consolidation by proceeding from the following five points and carry out the consolidation with flying colors in this decisive year.

First, acquaint themselves with situations and strengthen leadership. Enterprise consolidation must be considered from the viewpoint of strategy. Guiding ideology and all other work must be shifted to the path having improving enterprise quality and economic effect as the key. Enterprise consolidation will still be the main task in 1984 and 1985. The feelings of slackening off and being bored and the attitude of waiting must be overcome. It is necessary to persist in high standards, make strict demands, and guarantee the quality of the consolidation. We can in no way lower standards, make concessions, or carry out enterprise consolidation rashly and superficially.

Second, implement planning with definite responsibility. All regions and departments must proceed from general requirements of the national enterprise consolidation and implement as quickly as possible their own plans for enterprise consolidation in 1984. Industrial or nonindustrial enterprises, big or small enterprises, the enterprises with national ownership or collective enterprises must form and perfect strict responsibility systems for division of work among various levels in carrying out enterprise consolidation to assign consolidation tasks to management departments, functional departments, and responsible persons at various levels. It is also imperative to set up strict checking systems.

Third, unify leadership and make overall arrangements. Enterprise consolidation will be carried out on an even wider scale in 1984 and therefore it is imperative to stress the importance of leadership in enterprise consolidation work. All regions and departments concerned must exercise unified leadership over the consolidation of the enterprises of various trades and they must make overall arrangements. The existing leading organs and offices must be further readjusted. The regions and departments that have not yet set up unified leading organs, particularly regional, prefectural, bureau, and company enterprise consolidation leading organs, must set up and perfect such organs at the earliest possible time to really guide the consolidation of the enormous numbers of medium and small enterprises.

Fourth, grasp key units and give guidance according to classification. Enterprise consolidation will be launched in an overall way in 1984. Therefore, in such an enormous amount of work, investigations can only be carried out in few key enterprises. The consolidation must be carried out by relying mainly on the efforts of the enterprises themselves. Leading organs at various levels must send staff to visit enterprises to step up checking, sum up and exchange experience, and grasp typical units to promote other enterprises. Different goals and requirements must be set for different trades while different types of enterprises must be given guidance according to classification.

All big and medium backbone enterprises must complete their consolidation in 1984 and those which have already completed it must strive to consolidate their achievements. The results of the consolidation of these enterprises will have a very important role in promoting the development of the national economy. Therefore we must spare no effort to consolidate these enterprises well, particularly the enterprises that may make big profits or suffer serious losses. The work of consolidating the enormous numbers of medium and small enterprises in 1984 will be very enormous; therefore in order to carry out this work well, it is imperative to concentrate efforts and to take complete and strict measures. In consolidating these enterprises, it is necessary first of all to readjust leading groups. Second, measures must be taken in good time to train the leading members of the enterprises on the matter of enterprise consolidation. They must study and grasp the related principles and policies and acquaint themselves with the goals and requirements of the consolidation. The enterprises whose consolidation achievements have been checked and approved must be organized to pass on their experience and methods of consolidation to other enterprises. Third, form typical examples of different types of enterprises as a move to quicken the pace of consolidation through the method of example.

Fifth, do a good job of checking and approving the achievements of the consolidation and of improving on these achievements. Efforts must be made to do a good job in checking and approving the achievements of enterprise consolidation. It is imperative to build the ranks of checking and approving staff who are competent, specialized, meticulous in their work, and strictly disciplined. Conscientious efforts must also be made in grasping well the two links of "prechecking" and "rechecking." The enterprises that have passed the checking and approving must continue to improve on their achievements and rapidly shift their key work to improving management and technology. It is imperative to work out plans for technical reform and for developing products with the purpose of improving product quality, decreasing consumption, and cutting down on costs and with the aim of reaching national and international advanced levels. Efforts must be made to implement these plans and to improve the quality and economic effect of enterprises through consolidation.

HONGQI REVIEWS TEACH-YOURSELF PHILOSOPHY BOOK

HK061509 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 23, 1 Dec 83, p 50

[Article by Niu Geng: "A Fairly Good Teach-Yourself Book -- Introducing 'Philosophy,' Teach-Yourself Guidance Material on Basic Subjects for Party and Government Cadres"]

[Text] "Philosophy," teach-yourself guidance material on basic subjects for party and government cadres, is compiled by Xiao Qian, Li Shaolin, et al and published by Hongqi Publishing Co.

In the first place, the book makes a fairly correct exposition of the philosophical tenets of Marxism. In giving an account of each of the tenets, it not only insists on the basic views of Marxism, but also pays attention to counteracting the weaknesses of previous textbooks. For instance, some textbooks emphasize the abstract human nature possessed in common.

This book, however, stresses that human nature is the sum total of all social relationships. Some textbooks have missed the universal relationship when explaining dialectics. In this respect, the book is supplemented with new materials. Some textbooks do not say much about what practice is when explaining epistemology. A section of this book makes an exposition of the characteristics and forms of practice. While making a correct exposition of the function of class struggle, the book also emphasizes that productivity is a material force which is the ultimate determinant of social development. In the past, books which discuss the determinant role played by the masses of the people in making history have often overlooked the role played by mental laborers. The book has made an appraisal of the role played by such workers.

Moreover, the book pays more attention to illustrating practical matters through basic theory. In making an exposition of basic theories, the book also attaches much importance to combining the positive and negative experience gained during the past decades. It also illustrates theoretically the scientific grounds of the revolutionary line, guiding principles, policies, and targets adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. It also discusses both the theoretical and practical aspects of constructing socialism with distinctive Chinese features.

The book also attaches importance to raising practical questions which concerns the masses of cadres. What is the relationship between abstract philosophy and actual life? Why is it that basic philosophical problems have become fundamental problems in our practical work? Why is it that success can be achieved only when dialectics is adopted? Why has our party attached much importance to the construction of socialist culture while taking economic construction as its major task since the third plenary session? All these questions have been discussed theoretically. Those who study philosophy on their own may find the book interesting.

Furthermore, the book explains the profound in simple terms and it makes the focal points stand out. In order to suit the cadres who study on their own, the book does not proceed from the concepts but from the practice in discussing theories. It then introduces philosophical precepts and further develops them. For instance, in discussing what philosophy is, the book does not give a definition of philosophy first; it starts by saying that men often have to have contact with the objective world. It goes on to people's views on nature, state, felicity, and life, and then to the formation of a world outlook. It goes on to say that philosophy is not a general world outlook, but a systematic and theoretical one. The book proceeds from the easy to the difficult and follows a logical train of thought and its approach is therefore easily acceptable. The book helps to explain the mystery of philosophy. Moreover, as a teach-yourself book, it possesses the quality of giving prominence to focal points. It gives beginners in philosophy clear direction in grasping the basics of each chapter and principle. Questions which are raised after each section for readers to consider enable them to grasp the key points.

The book's weaknesses are that some issues are not discussed in depth or are even omitted (such as major contradictions) and that it is not precise enough. It is our hope that the writers will consider opinions from all quarters and make necessary amendments so that the book will be perfected in its revised edition.

DENG YINGCHAO, OTHERS MEET SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL

HK120328 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jan 84 p 1

[Report: "Party and State Leaders Meet Members of the Scientific Council of the Chinese Academy of Sciences"]

[Text] On the morning of 5 January, party and state leaders, including Deng Yingchao, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Fang Yi, Yu Qiuli, Song Renqiong, Zhang Tingfa, Yao Yilin, Qin Jiwei, Qiao Shi, and Tian Yiyun, cordially meet all members of the

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Presidium of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, had a photograph taken with all comrades attending the fifth session of the Scientific Council of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and attended the opening ceremony of the session.

Comrade Deng Yingchao shook hands one by one with the members of the Presidium of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and conveyed her greetings to them. Seeing that she was in high spirits, the comrades recollected Premier Zhou's solicitude for scientific undertakings and scientists. When a comrade expressed this mood to her, Comrade Deng Yingchao amiably said: "We should be concerned about science because we are all party members."

When leaving the meeting place, Comrade Deng Yingchao repeatedly waved her greetings to the members of the scientific council, saying: "I wish the meeting complete success. I hope you will promote and develop science and achieve the four modernizations."

LI PENG AT METEOROLOGICAL WORK MEETING

OW120147 Beijing XINHUA in English 1434 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 10 (XINHUA) -- China will develop a satellite to modernize its meteorological work, Vice-Premier Li Peng said here today. Speaking at a national conference of provincial meteorological bureau directors, he called for intensified efforts to materialize a development program adopted at the conference, which set the target of establishing China's own satellite observation network. The meeting began on January 1.

The vice-premier did not say when the satellite would be launched, but he said building of facilities for receiving and processing satellite-transmitted meteorological data was already underway as one of China's 70 top-priority capital construction projects. Speaking of the present meteorological work in China, Li Peng stressed the need to render still better services to agriculture while striving to improve services to other sectors of the national economy and people's life. He also called for expanding cooperation with the meteorological services in other countries. He commended meteorological workers for their contributions to flood control in 1983. Peasants in Heilongjiang and Jilin Provinces expanded the area sown to wheat and barley, in accordance with accurate long-range forecasts that weather in the summer and autumn of 1983 would be favorable to the growth of the crop.

YI QIULI, OTHERS PRAISE 'A FERVENT HEART'

OW120136 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1654 GMT 11 Jan 84

[By reporter Li Xiuqing]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Jan (XINHUA) -- After watching the five-act modern drama "A Fervent Heart" this evening, Yang Shangkun and Yu Qiuli, members of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, pointed out: This is a good drama. It is very significant to stage this drama as party rectification is being carried out. It is suggested that everyone watch the play.

The modern drama, "A Fervent Heart," which was created and performed by the modern drama troupe of the Air Force Political Department of the Chinese PLA, portrays a brilliant communist on the basis of the deeds of Zhu Boru, "a glorious model in learning from Lei Feng." Zhang Tingfa and other comrades were the audience this evening. Comrades Qiao Shi and Hao Jianxiu also watched this drama recently.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON RAISING EXPORT QUALITY

HK111058 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jan 84 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Improve Quality, Stress Economic Results"]

[Text] On the present international market competition is intense and protectionism is prevailing. Under this condition, only those commodities which are of good quality and bear low prices can be readily marketable. Therefore, rapidly and effectively enhancing the quality of our country's export commodities has become an important task for us to develop our foreign trade. The exhibition of achievements in building export-oriented production bases and specialized factories, now being held in Beijing, impresses people with some brand new characteristics of our export goods, which have good quality, rich variety, and well-designed packing.

Only by improving quality can good economic results be achieved. Of course, quality is not the sole factor that determines economic results. As far as foreign trade is concerned, good economic results are largely determined by matters in the following two aspects: On the one hand, expenses in circulation should be reduced to sell goods at lower prices; on the other hand, costs of production should be lowered and product quality should be enhanced. The enhancement of quality, however, should be regarded as a key link for achieving better economic results, because only high quality goods can be sold at good prices.

Two methods can be adopted when we handle export business: One is to seek higher quality, and the other is to increase quantity of exports. The two methods will lead to entirely different economic results. Taking ceramics as an example, the quantity of our ceramic exports ranks first in the world, but the value of our ceramic exports only ranks fifth, with the average price of our ceramics accounting for merely one-third of that of the Japanese goods. Such poor economic results cannot ensure the prolonged and steady development of our foreign trade. So, we must win victory through qualitative superiority and place stress on economic results by doing our utmost to increase our earnings and reduce consumption to the minimum. Only thus can we open up broad prospects for the development of our foreign trade.

In order to improve the quality of our export commodities, efforts must be made in production. All departments responsible for producing export commodities must make great efforts to improve the quality of their products. At present, industry in our country is faced with a serious challenge. An important issue it must deal with is to find a correct way to improve product quality. Although some problems in our present systems and policies prevent sufficient incentive from being given to the productive units to improve their product quality, people's efforts can always be instrumental in promoting things in this regard. If our entrepreneurs have foresight and effective management skill, they can always overcome difficulties and achieve high quality and good economic results. On 27 November 1983 this newspaper carried on page 2 a report about the case of the Wuxi No 1 dyed yarn fabric mill, which provided us with a good example. Because leaders of this old enterprise, which was established decades ago, are good at handling operation and are making consistent efforts to improve product quality, the export goods produced by this factory can have competitive and attractive power on the international markets.

Foreign trade departments also bear major responsibility for the enhancement of the quality of export commodities. They should act as a medium for introducing information about the world markets and advanced technology in other countries. Quality standards for export commodities vary from one market to another. Take garments as an example. In some areas, durability and practicality are the principal standards, while in some other areas, original designs and luxurious styles are most important, so materials, designs, and workmanship for these garments must be of superior quality. If they are produced in large quantities and on inflexible patterns, they will be regarded as popular goods of inferior quality and cannot be sold at a good price. Some mechanical products must meet the special requirements of different areas in very warm or a rigorous climate, apart from conforming to international standards. Market information as such is vital to the marketability of commodities. The issues of introducing foreign advanced and applicable technology is also of great importance. Many cases have shown that the quality of our products will be effectively improved once we adopt advanced processing technology. Foreign trade departments have close and broad relations with the world markets, so they should be held responsible for serving the productive units in these two aspects better.

Establishing and building export-oriented production bases and specialized factories is an effective measure for increasing the supply of export goods and improving their quality. We should earnestly sum up experience in this regard. Henceforth, we not only must build more and better export-oriented production bases and specialized factories, but should also further promote the close combination of foreign trade with industrial and agricultural production. By making joint efforts, we will raise the quality of our export goods as quickly as possible and will achieve better economic results in our export business.

BIOGAS BECOMES IMPORTANT RESOURCE IN COUNTRYSIDE

OW120753 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 12 (XINHUA) Biogas has become one of the important energy resources in China's rural areas. Now more than 500,000 biogas-generating pits are built in China annually and rules and standards for their construction have been formulated. Biogas, also known as methane, is produced by fermenting such wastes as manure, stubble and other organic materials in a digester. The process has been developed in China's countryside to help solve the energy shortage.

In the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region where 65 percent of the rural families lack firewood, use of biogas began in the early 1970s. Now more than 121,000 households in the countryside there use methane for cooking and lighting. The region is setting up a biogas research, technical training and service center this year. Hubei Province now has more than 340,000 rural households, or 1.7 million people using biogas now. Sichuan Province has gone from use of biogas for lighting and cooking to the source of energy for farm and sideline production. The provincial biogas office did a survey of 10 counties which showed that biogas was being used as the source of heat for drying tea and grain, incubating eggs and growing mushrooms and to generate power for processing farm products. China expects that 100 million rural people will be using methane for cooking, lighting and other purposes by 1990, according to an earlier news report.

BEIJING EXPORT EXHIBITION CLOSES 8 JANUARY

OW082102 Beijing XINHUA in English 1041 GMT 8 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 8 (XINHUA) -- The national exhibition on achievements of export commodity producing bases and plants closed here today. During the 20-day display, more than 160,000 people visited the exhibition. Among them were party and government leaders Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Li Peng and Tian Jiyun.

More than 1,100 commodities were displayed at the exhibition which showed the progress and experience gained by the export oriented producing centers and plants in the last two decades. During their visit, leading officials affirmed that the export commodity producing bases and plants had produced fruitful results. This is an effective way, they pointed out, to make full use of local favorable condition, and combine scientific research with production. It will also help to integrate industry and agriculture with trade so as to promote China's foreign trade, they said.

They urged related departments to coordinate their efforts to ensure a steady and healthy development of the export oriented producing centers and plants. The exhibition was sponsored by the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

HYDROLOGIST ON USE OF WATER RESOURCES

OW112306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1558 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 11 (XINHUA) -- A leading hydrological engineer said here today that water resources should be placed on a par with energy and food grains in importance in China's economic development plans. With the growth of population and development of the economy, the demand for water was ever increasing, Professor Zhang Guangdou said.

Speaking at a seminar of the fifth session of the Scientific Council of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Professor Zhang, who is vice-president of Qinghua University, predicted that China would consume 630 to 730 billion cubic meters of water a year by the end of the century, 23 to 27 percent of China's total water resources. Of this total, 530 billion cubic meters would go to agriculture and 100 billion cubic meters to industry, he said. The annual per capita consumption of water for China's billion population would increase from 490 to 610 cubic meters, he added.

China now consumes 476 billion cubic meters of water a year, second only to the U.S.A. He expected the irrigated acreage in China to increase to 54 million hectares, about half of its total farming area, by the year 2000. Professor Zhang proposed that the state invest more in water conservancy. In the meantime, he added, it was imperative to formulate a law on water resources to protect the environment and make rational use of water. Unified planning and research on water resources should be done in making national economic plans, he said.

RADIO SPARK BROADCASTS AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL REPORT

OW120509 (Clandestine) Radio Spark in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 10 Jan 84

[First installment of report on human rights in China contained in the Amnesty International 1983 Human Rights report dated 26 October 1983]

[Text] Comrades, young friends: On 26 October 1983 Amnesty International published a 351-page 1983 Human Rights Report which deals with the trials of and amnesty for political prisoners in 117 countries throughout the world. The section on human rights in China covered the period from January to December 1982. We will introduce the section in two installment to our comrades. The following is the first installment:

Amnesty International is most concerned with the trials of political prisoners in China -- trials that do not meet internationally-accepted standards. Ideological prisoners were jailed and political prisoners were detained and given death sentences without proper trials. Most ideological prisoners arrested in 1981 were imprisoned without proper trials and the charges against them were unpublished. However, it has been reported that many trials of political prisoners were held during the second half of 1982, some of whom were ideological prisoners of interest to Amnesty International. At the end of 1982 Amnesty International delivered a memorandum to China to express its concern over the matter. Representatives of Amnesty International and China met in Geneva and New York on separate occasions to discuss the matter.

In December 1982 the National People's Congress of China promulgated a new Constitution in place of the old Constitution of 1978. However, Amnesty International noticed that the new Constitution no longer guarantees some basic rights and interests of the people contained in the old Constitution of 1978, namely the freedom of correspondence, the freedom of publication and freedom to strike. In addition, the new Constitution adds many new restrictions to the new freedoms it guarantees. For instance, Article 36 of the new Constitution guarantees religious freedom, but it stipulates that no religious organizations and affairs are to be controlled by foreign countries. This provision may be used to limit the believers' relationship with churches and believers abroad.

Many trials of political prisoners were held during the second half of 1982. Most of them were followers of the gang of four, including former provincial and local leaders. The Chinese mass media gave wide coverage to these trials, sharply departing from the practice in the past when no official statements or reports were published. Amnesty International is primarily concerned about the trials of ideological prisoners, which have yet to be published by China. Wang Xizhe and He Qiu, editors of two nongovernmental journals in Guangzhou, are considered ideological prisoners by Amnesty International. On 28 September 1982 Wang Xizhe was sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment in Guangzhou and was deprived of political rights for 4 and 1/2 years. He Qiu was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment on 29 May 1982. Both of them were charged with counter-revolutionary offenses. According to unofficial information, their family members were not informed of their arrest beforehand. This violated the Law on Criminal Procedure promulgated for implementation in January 1980. Moreover, official records of the verdicts were not published following the trials.

Another person standing trial in 1982 was Xu Wenli, a self-styled worker and editor of SIWU LUNTAN, a nongovernmental journal. He was arrested in Beijing in April 1981. According to an official announcement published in (BAIXING PINGLUN) on 16 October 1982, Xu Wenli was tried by the Beijing Intermediate People's Court on 8 June 1982, sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment and deprived of political rights for 4 years on the charges of organizing a counterrevolutionary organization and conducting counter-revolutionary propaganda. According to this document, one charge against him was holding a secret meeting in Beijing in June 1980 to establish the League of the Communist Party of China, planning to publish pamphlets and establishing the Committee for Promoting Democracy for the Chinese People. The other charge against Xu Wenli -- conducting counterrevolutionary propaganda -- had something to do with his lectures, writings and actions against the government and his propaganda work abroad.

Comrades: You have been listening to the first installment of Amnesty International's investigation report on human rights in China. The second installment will be carried next time.

XIANG NAN ADDRESSES FUJIAN SCIENTIFIC MEETING

OW101215 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 8 Jan 84

[Text] The third meeting of the second council of the Fujian Provincial Scientific and Technological Association ended in Fuzhou today after 5 days of session.

Xiang Nan, first secretary of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, addressed the closing session. Concerning the scientific and technological work of the province, he said: Science and technology is a powerful productive force. At this time, when we are facing the challenges of the new industrial revolution, our scientific and technological circles should serve as the brain trust, knowledge depot, or staff officer of the provincial CPC Committee, advising it on Fujian's economic development.

He urged the scientific and technological circles of the province to help various areas give full play to local superiorities in the new year, step up technological transformation, digest imported technologies, do a good job in the first-stage preparations for key construction projects, popularize the application of microprocessing technology, and launch scientific and technological activities among young people.

The meeting adopted a resolution proposed by the provincial scientific and technological departments on doing a good job in 10 things and creating a new situation in science and technology.

The meeting was addressed by Cheng Xu, secretary of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee.

SHANDONG LEADERS ATTEND WANG JIECHEN MEMORIAL

SK070318 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Excerpt] A memorial meeting for Comrade Wang Jiechen, member of the Communist Party of China, vice chairman of the sixth provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, member of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, and chairman of the provincial Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, was held at the auditorium at the Jinan Yingxiong Shan Martyrs' Cemetery on the afternoon of 6 January. Comrade Wang Jiechen died of an incurable illness at 0140 on 26 December 1983 at the age of 86.

The National CPPCC Committee, the office of the NPL Standing Committee, the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council, and the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese sent wreaths. The provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial People's Government and the provincial CPPCC Committee, also sent wreaths. Hao Jianxiu, alternate member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee, and Zhuang Xiquan, vice chairman of the National CPPCC Committee and president of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, and the board of directors of the Hong Kong Association of Shandong Fellow Villagers also sent wreaths.

Leading comrades present at the memorial meeting were Su Yiran, Liang Buting, Feng Lizu, Gao Keting, Zhao Feng, Qin Hezhen, Xu Leijian, Gao Fengwu, Chen Lei, Zhang Zhusheng, Lin Ping, Yang Jieren, Liu Peng, Li Zichao, Zhou Xingfu, Guo Yicheng, Xu Wenyuan, and Liang Deshan. Comrade Li Yuang also attended the memorial meeting. Liang Buting, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor, presided over the meeting. Qing Hezhen, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, delivered a memorial speech.

SHANDONG ENHANCES PARTY RECTIFICATION DRIVE

SK112315 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Excerpts] In line with the demand set forth by the decision adopted by the CPC Central Committee, the Party Rectification Office under the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee has dispatched eight liaison teams to the provincial level organs that have been assigned to the first stage of the party rectification drive in order to enhance the liaison work of the party rectification drive. On 8 January, the Party Rectification Office under the provincial CPC Committee held a forum with the participation of the liaison workers.

At the forum, Comrade Li Changan, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the Party Rectification Office under the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech concerning the task imposed on the liaison workers, the work methods adopted by them, and the issue of grasping the party's policies in conducting liaison work, and of how to do a good job in conducting liaison work. Comrade Li Yulin, leader of the liaison group stationed in Shandong Province, which is dispatched by the CPC Central Committee's Party Rectification Guidance Committee, attended the forum and delivered a speech.

In his speech, Comrade Li Changan stressed: After arriving at various units, the liaison teams should currently concentrate their efforts on studying the documents concerning party rectification and on unifying thinking among party members.

Comrade Li Changan pointed out: Some localities and units across our province still have a problem of not eliminating factionalism satisfactorily. Factionalism still blurs some units and still plays a role in launching a struggle. Some factionalists still dispute their correctness and over the high and low class of factionalism. He stated: Factionalism was turned out in the special historic period, the Great Cultural Revolution, in which all things from theory to practice were wrong. It was a period of turmoil and disasters. The resolution adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee has already summed up a clear conclusion. Since the Great Cultural Revolution was wrong, how can we regard factionalism as right? Therefore, we should regard the overwhelming majority of comrades in this or that faction as good people and should regard this or that faction as communities that have been only permeated with a few bad and "three-category" elements. It is not permissible for the party to have factions. The current controversy over factionalism and over their correctness is running counter to the spirit of the resolution adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and is not acting in unison with the CPC Central Committee. Some persons have said that now that the two factions are all wrong, who smashed the "gang of four?" The answer to the question has been clearly expounded by the resolution adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and by the work report at the provincial party congress. The "gang of four" was smashed not by factions, but by the broad masses of party members, cadres, workers, peasants, intellectuals, and of the PLA commanders and fighters.

In his speech, Comrade Li Yulin put forward demands to the liaison teams on the issue of how to do a good job in conducting party rectification liaison work. He stated: The dispatch of liaison teams is aimed at bringing about success in the party rectification work and helping units that have begun the drive fulfill their basic tasks that comprise the following aspects: 1) it is necessary to unify thinking; 2) it is necessary to consolidate the party's work style; 3) it is necessary to strictly enforce the party's disciplines; and 4) it is necessary to purify party organizations.

In order to do a good job in conducting party rectification liaison work, all liaison workers concentratedly attended a 12-day study class beginning 26 December. As of now, they have completed their courses and have successively gone to the provincial level organs that have been assigned to the first stage of the party rectification drive to carry out their liaison work.

DETAILS OF SHANGHAI ECONOMIC ZONE PLAN REPORTED

HK091318 Beijing SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO in Chinese 19 Dec 83 p 10

[Report by Xu Jinglong: "Planning Layout of Cities and Towns in Shanghai Economic District Should Start From Three Aspects"]

[Text] For the sake of coordinating the economic development plans of the Shanghai economic zone, and studying the relations between economic development planning and city and town planning, the city planning bureau of the department in charge of urban and rural construction and environmental protection recently invited the leading members, specialists, and scholars from the city planning departments of 10 cities of Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, and within the economic zone, to a joint conference in Hangzhou to discuss problems in the work of planning layout of cities and towns in the Shanghai economic zone, and also to draw up plans for work in the near future.

Those attending the conference held that the relations between economic development plans and the layout of space, or city planning, in the Shanghai economic zone must form an unbroken connecting link, supplement each other, promote each other, and coordinate and properly solve the relations as well as contradictions between the 10 cities in such aspects as layout of cities and towns as well as layout of industries, communications, and transportation, environmental protection, basic urban facilities, and the development and construction of scenic spots as well as the development of tourism. The drawing up of a regional strategic plan for the development of cities and towns is of extremely important significance to economic development in the zone.

Those attending the conference also held that the work of drawing up general plans for the 10 cities in the Shanghai economic zone has been basically completed, and the plans for the cities of Hanzhou, Nantong, and Shaoxing have been approved by the State Council as well as by the respective provincial government. The economic development plans of the Shanghai economic zone are in the process of being drawn up for examination and approval. The planning distribution of cities and towns in the zone can be used as the plan for the layout of space in the economic zone, and can as well as should be carried out together with the economic development plans. There is already a good working foundation for the development of this work.

Through this discussion, everybody has affirmed that in the near future, the work of planning layout of cities and towns in the zone should develop from three aspects: coordinate and affirm the orientation of economic development of each city; work in cooperation with the short-term and long-term proposals for the planning and construction of a multipurpose communications and transportation network made by the communications and transportation department; work out short-term and long-term plans for the development and construction of scenic spots as well as the development of tourism. On the basis of fulfilling the above-mentioned plans, cities and towns should sum up the general plans of the 10 cities, and work out together a "sketch map of the planning layout of cities and towns in the Shanghai economic zone," and give details of the plan.

The simultaneous carrying out of economic development plans, together with planning layout of cities and towns, is an important experience that has taken place in the 30 years and more since the birth of New China, and it will have an important effect on giving play to economic results, social results, and environmental protection results.

ZHEJIANG'S WANG FANG AT WOMEN'S RIGHTS MEETING

OW061154 [Editorial Report] Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1130 GMT on 4 January carries a 14-minute recorded report on a radio and television meeting on protecting the legitimate rights of women and children held by the Zhejiang provincial party committee on 4 January as a "legal system propaganda month" activity. The report contains a speech of approximately 11 minutes by Wang Fang, secretary of the provincial party committee and first political commissar of the provincial Military District.

According to the report, the meeting was presided over by (Li Chaolong), deputy secretary of provincial party committee's Political and Judicial Commission. After briefly introducing the purpose and significance of the meeting, (Li) asks Wang Fang to deliver a speech.

In his speech, Secretary Wang Fang first praises women's role in the revolutionary struggle and socialist construction, and pointed out the importance of children as successors to the cause of revolution and construction. He continues by stating that "we should, under the guidelines of the 12th National Congress of the CPC Central Committee, mobilize and organize women in all circles to join the people throughout the province in bringing into full play their role of initiative and creativity, and in creating to the fullest extent a new situation in our province's socialist modernization. Resolutely protecting the legitimate rights of women and children is a fundamental policy of our party and state. Only when the legitimate rights of women and children are fully protected, can the initiative of the broad masses of women be fully aroused."

Wang Fang pointed out that "the social practices damaged by the 10 years of internal turmoil have not yet basically taken a turn for the better. Because of the continued existence of class struggle in certain spheres, especially because of the existence of remnant feudal ideology and corrosion by degenerated bourgeois ideology, there has been an emergence in the past few years of the phenomena of regarding men as superior to women and despising, insulting, mistreating, and cruelly injuring and killing women and children."

He urged all Communist Party and CYL members and the broad masses of people to positively take part in the activity and in the elimination of feudal ideology and actions of infringement upon the legitimate rights of women and children.

Wang Fang concluded by calling for establishing a consciousness of the legal system, raising the level of socialist ethics, and forming a fine practice of showing respect for women and love for children.

CHI BIQING HEADS GUIZHOU RECTIFICATION GROUP

HK120303 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Excerpt] The first batch of 77 units taking part in the first stage of party rectification in Guizhou have all launched party rectification study. In accordance with the decision on party rectification and the demands of the Central Committee's Commission for Guiding Party Rectification Work, last November the provincial CPC Committee made specific arrangements for party rectification throughout the province and decided to carry it out in two stages and four batches. The 77 units taking part in the first batch of the first stage include the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Committee, the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee, the departments, offices, and committees of the provincial CPC Committee, and the provincial People's Congress, People's Government, CPPCC, and other organs.

The provincial CPC Committee has set up a party rectification work guidance group to strengthen leadership over rectification. The group is composed of Comrades Chi Biqing, Su Gang, Li Jifeng, Xu Jiansheng, and Jin Feng. Comrade Chi Biqing is head of the group and Comrade Su Gang is deputy head. The group has an office subordinate to it.

YIN FATANG ON XIZANG RECTIFICATION, POLLUTION

HK111542 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] At a meeting for responsible cadres [words indistinct] held in Shigatse Prefecture, Comrade Yin Fatang, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee, delivered a speech on party rectification and eliminating spiritual pollution.

Comrade Yin Fatang emphasized that leading cadres at all levels must display the spirit of party rectification in promoting agricultural and animal husbandry production. In those units and areas in which party rectification has not been carried out, it is necessary to grasp study firmly, to hold discussions while studying, and to make improvements while carrying out the rectification so that both production and study can be promoted. In those units in which the rectification is being carried out, it is necessary to make improvement while carrying out the rectification and prevent perfunctoriness. It is necessary to overcome factionalism and strengthen unity.

On the question of eliminating spiritual pollution, Comrade Yin Fatang said that the following three points must be made explicit: 1) The task of eliminating spiritual pollution is to be carried out mainly on the ideological front, not on all fronts; still less should it be carried out on the economic front. 2) The purpose of eliminating spiritual pollution is to promote the development of economic work and to better implement the policy of opening to the outside world and enlivening the national economy. It must result in promoting rather than obstructing the development of our economy. 3) It is necessary to make clear what spiritual pollution is, to draw clear distinctions in accordance with policies, and to make a clear distinction between right and wrong. We must not measure things by feudalist criteria or by leftist ideas. We must not take beautifying the environment, paying attention to one's appearance, and improving food, clothing, housing, and transportation as expressions of spiritual pollution. We must pay great attention to this.

GAO YANG VISITS HEBEI SITE OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE

HK120241 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 25 Dec 83 p 1

[Report by Kang Xikuan, Yin Zheng, and Xu Chunxi: "Leading Comrades of Provincial CPC Committee, Preparatory Group of Provincial CPC Advisory Committee, Standing Committee of Provincial People's Congress, and Provincial Discipline Inspection Committee Pay a Visit to Former Site of CPC Central Committee in Xibopo"]

[Text] 24 Dec -- Gao Yang, Zhang Shuguang, Xing Chongzhi, Xie Feng, Wang Zheng, Li Feng, Ye Liansong, Qu Weizhen, Yang Zejiang, Bai Shi, Xu Chunxing, Ge Qi, Han Qimin, Ding Tingxin, Wang Youhui, Guo Zhi, Hong Yi, Lu Zhiguo, Xu Ruilin, Yan Jingbo, Ma Zhuozhou, Ma Xinyun, Chen Lintang, Zhang Kerang, and other leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the preparatory group of the provincial CPC Committee Advisory Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial People's Government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, and the provincial CPC Committee Discipline Inspection Committee today went to visit the former site of the CPC Central Committee in Xibopo to recall the magnificent achievements of Comrade Mao Zedong and other proletarian revolutionaries of the old generation and mark the 90th birth anniversary of the birth of Comrade Mao Zedong.

It is sunny and warm at Xibopo today and the place is decorated with colored flags. At 1000 the province's leading comrades arrived at Xibopo from the province's capital Shijiazhuang. They first listened to the briefing by the director of the Xibopo Museum on Readjustment and Collection of Additional Materials for the Xibopo Museum in order to more satisfactorily reflect the magnificent revolutionary practical activities of Comrades Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, Zhu De, and other proletarian revolutionaries of the old generation in the period from May 1948 to March 1949. Then they visited the museum to have a concrete and vivid idea of the moving past when Comrades Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, Zhu De, and others organized and directed at Xibopo the Liaoshen, Huaihai, and Beijing-Tianjin campaigns which shocked the country and the whole world and when we held the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh CPC Central Committee, which was of great significance in the history of our party. Next, they came to the courtyard of the former office of the CPC Central Committee and visited the site of the party's September conference, the site of the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh CPC Central Committee, and the operation direction office of the CPC Military Commission. They also visited the former residences of Comrades Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, Zhu De, Ren Bishi, and Dong Biwu.

SHANXI LEADER VIEWS PEOPLE OF THREE CATEGORIES

HK110329 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Issue No 1 of ZHIBU JIANSHE [PARTY BRANCH BUILDING] published on 10 January carries excerpts from remarks by Comrade Li Ligong on upholding the principles of party spirit and thoroughly weeding out the people of three categories.

Comrade Li Ligong said: Shanxi was one of the major disaster areas during the Great Cultural Revolution. Rebellion and power seizure started early, chaos lasted a long time, and a lot of damage and losses were caused. Looking back, all the upheavals and damage were caused by the disruptive activities of the people of three categories. For more than 10 years, the various mysterious events and sinister plots that occurred in the province were manipulated from behind the scenes by people of three categories. Some of these people stripped for action and rushed into frenzied activity, staging a full performance; others were good at trimming their sails in the wind, resorted to all kinds of schemes, camouflaged themselves, and hid.

Taking advantage of their youth and good education and strong action ability, they are now awaiting their chance. Others, who are still highly regarded by certain of our comrades, are even more dangerous. If these people remain at large, they will certainly stage a comeback. If we act in a soft fashion toward the people of three categories, the tragedy of the Great Cultural Revolution might be repeated, and we would have made a historic mistake.

The key to doing a good job in weeding out the people of three categories lies in the leading comrades of the party at all levels firmly taking the party's stand, upholding the principle of party spirit, and acting in a highly responsible way to the party and people. First, they must be fair and just and maintain one policy and one criterion, which can only be that of the Central Committee, and none other. People of three categories must be weeded out without exception, no matter which faction they belonged to, whether they were investigated or not during the exposure-criticism-investigation drive, whether they protected or opposed you during the Cultural Revolution, and whether they are close to or remote from you.

Second, we must act with boldness and overcome all kinds of worries about personal gain or loss. We must not inhibit ourselves for fear of this and that, for instance, fear of offending people, of making mistakes, of stirring up trouble, and so on. If you are dominated by fear, you will not dare do anything, so how can you lead well the work of weeding out people of three categories? You fear this and that, but why are you just not afraid of failing to eliminating the endless calamities caused to the party and people by the people of three categories?

Weeding out the people of three categories is a severe political struggle, and all kinds of difficulties and obstacles are bound to be encountered. Apart from a lot of complicated and arduous work, revolutionary courage and boldness are all the more required, together with infinite loyalty to the cause of the party and people.

Weeding out people of three categories is a task with a strong policy sense. We need to be both firm and cautious. We must stick to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, carry out serious investigation and study, and truly base action on the facts and the policies, without leaving any loopholes or inflating the activity.

1. It is necessary to organize a special force under the strong leadership of the party committees. People transferred to this force must be selected with strictness. Such people must have maintained political unity with the Central Committee since the third plenary session, and also have correct ideological line, good work style, and fairness in dealings. They must have no ties whatever with the people of three categories. They must be bold to uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts. They must have a certain grasp of policies and work ability. Before they begin work, it is necessary to give them special training and help them to deepen their understanding of the Central Committee's intentions, enhance ideological understanding, grasp the principles and policies, and study the work methods.

2. It is particularly necessary to get a good grasp of investigation and probing. All units in the province must immediately organize forces to get to work to investigate the problem of the people of three categories. Investigations must be thorough, and events must be thoroughly well clarified without any ambiguity. Conclusions must be able to withstand the test of time.

3. Promptly exchange various case histories. For the sake of care and accuracy, the provincial authorities have compiled various types of case histories in accordance with the criteria for weeding out people of three categories. All prefectures and cities and the provincial departments, committees, and bureaus can also do this. They should submit them to the provincial CPC Committee and help it to do a good job in this work.

4. The leaders must be responsible for strictly enforcing the examination and approval procedures. Examination and approval of conclusions on the people of three categories must be done according to the jurisdiction for cadre administration, with the examination and approval of the conclusion on a cadre being done by the leadership of his level. It is necessary to make an all-round and historical analysis of people who committed errors and crimes in connection with their behavior throughout the entire course of the Great Cultural Revolution, especially in certain key events. We must seriously pay attention to distinguishing between people of three categories and people who made serious mistakes, and ensure that our assessments are correct. Cases on which there is dispute should be referred to the upper-level for examination and approval.

5. Strictly implement party policy, observe discipline, and take strict precautions against certain people stirring up factionalism and punishing people by means of factionalism. It is forbidden to first draw conclusions without studying the materials. It is forbidden to extort confessions and give them credence. It is forbidden to carry out screening in isolation. It is forbidden to involve a person's family members. It is forbidden to destroy evidence in major cases. It is forbidden to produce false evidence and materials to protect bad people or frame good people.

I. 12 Jan 84

C H I N A
PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

U 1

FORMER PRC ENVOY TO U.S. ON TAIWAN ISSUE

OW111335 Beijing in Japanese to Japan 2130 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Chai Zemin, first Chinese ambassador to the United States, stated in an interview with a reporter of the Chinese weekly magazine LIAOWANG that he had deeply felt that Sino-American friendship was an irresistible historical trend throughout his 4 and 1/2 years of diplomatic life in the United States.

He also stated: Troubles used to appear during the development of Sino-American relations with the Taiwan issue as the major cause for the troubles. Diplomatic relations were established between the two countries 5 years ago in 1979, and at a time when the bilateral relations were positively developing, the U.S. Congress adopted the Taiwan Relations Act in which Taiwan was treated as a political organization. This was a violation of the principle that there is only one China as stated in the Shanghai Communiqué on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Moreover, as Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang and President Reagan were going to exchange visits, two incidents occurred in the U.S. Congress attempting to create two Chinas. One incident was the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee adopting a resolution on Taiwan's future and the other was the U.S. Congress adopting a revised resolution on the issue concerning the Asian Development Bank. In both cases, the principle of the Shanghai Communiqué was violated.

There is only one China and the return of Taiwan to the motherland is an internal affair of China that has to be solved by the Chinese themselves. Unless the U.S. Government abides by the principle of the Shanghai Communiqué, the development of Sino-American relations cannot be expected.

This was stated by Chai Zemin, first Chinese ambassador to the United States, in his interview with the weekly magazine LIAOWANG.

TAIWAN FISHERMEN SEEK SHELTER ON HAINAN

OW120924 Beijing XINHUA in English 0903 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] Guangzhou, January 12 (XINHUA) -- Eight hundred and forty-nine fishermen from Taiwan took shelter on Hainan Island in 1983, according to an announcement by the local government. Most of the fishermen sought shelter from storms, while others needed to repair their boats, replenish supplies, or get medical attention for crew members. Some visited their relatives while they were on Hainan Island.

Authorities at all of Hainan Island's harbors welcomed the crew of the fishing boats and helped them get what they needed. They also made arrangements to visit relatives. Upon their departure the fishermen expressed their gratitude to the people of Hainan for the hospitality they had been shown, the government said.

U.S. SAID TO BRIEF TAIWAN PRIOR TO ZHAO VISIT

OW120611 Taipei CNA in English 0320 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] Taipei, Jan 12 (CNA) -- The United States had actively explained to the Republic of China on Red China's "Premier" Chao Tzu-yang's visit to Washington prior to Chao's arrival in the U.S., a diplomatic observer said here Wednesday. The observer, who declined to be identified, said the U.S. had also pledged that there will be no change on U.S. policy toward the ROC, adding that up to the present, Chao's activities in the U.S. have not yet gone beyond the estimations of local observers. It is also learned from other sources that the Republic of China had expressed its serious concern over Chao's U.S. visit and the U.S. policy on the ROC position. As a result, the sources aid, the U.S. gave its guarantees to the ROC, in Washington and in Taipei respectively, indicating its policy toward this country will not be changed.

On many occasions, the U. S. Administration has reiterated that it will not make new friends at the expense of an old ally, that its relations with the ROC will continue to grow, and that it will continue to treat the ROC in a manner that befits the honor and dignity of an old friend. Another diplomatic observer said the arrangements made before Chao's arrival in the U.S. led him to believe that Chao's visit to Washington will cast more symbolic than substantive meaning and will not result in any significant development. During a meeting with Chao, President Reagan made it clear to him that the United States will never give up its old ally, the Republic of China on Taiwan. Reagan's remark indicates fully that the U.S. Administration will honor its commitments to the ROC and maintain the cooperative relations with this country, the observer concluded.

CHINA NEWS VIEWS GOAL OF ZHAO TRIP TO U.S.

OW101532 Taipei CNA in English 0944 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Taipei, Jan 10 (CNA) -- Following is an editorial carried in Tuesday's CHINA NEWS on "What Chao Seeks"

Red China's "Premier" Chao Tzu-yang will be in the United States and Canada for two weeks, and he is up to no good. His goal is to hurt the Republic of China, especially to undermine the Taiwan Relations Act. He won't succeed but he may weaken trade and otherwise damage the friendship between the Republic of China and the United States. He will go all out in pretending to play the Red China card against the Soviet Union, hoping to persuade President Reagan to abandon Taiwan in return for his false promises.

The U.S.-ROC relationship will take precedence in the Reagan-Chao Talks, although there are other subjects to be discussed. The Free China-U. S. relations come first because Communist China must destroy them or run the grave risk of the overthrow of its regime. The United States and Taiwan are not only friends but partners in prosperity and freedom. The Republic of China has become the model for China, the hope of the mainland people for a better life. If Free China cannot be destroyed, it will sooner or later lead the whole Chinese people in an anti-communist revolution. Some speculation holds that Chao will not push President Reagan too hard. On the contrary, he is likely to push him as hard as he can.

Red China has gained the most in the last few years by pushing. In fact, it gained the relationship with the United States by never giving up and by threatening the Americans especially to make common cause with the Russians once again. Chao will also push hard on textile exports, technology transfer, arms sales and relations with various Asian countries.

Will President Reagan yield anything? Not much, we think, because there is no reason why he should. The United States could have had its relationship with the Chinese Communists without giving up a thing. It didn't have to sever relations with the Republic of China.

The American chief executive is also restrained by the Taiwan Relations Act, which was enacted by the U.S. Congress and signed by the then President Carter. Reagan could only give in with the consent of Congress and he would have to sign repudiating legislation. Mr Reagan is not the man to do that. There is one danger that must not be overlooked. Chao may sweet-talk the United States, as the Chinese Communists have done before on occasion. He can promise the Republic of China autonomy, freedom, armed forces, free enterprise, and various other liberties. These have been promised before and the pledges could be renewed.

Ronald Reagan may not believe all this nonsense but he may try to take advantage of it. Two years ago, the Chinese Communists threatened to break relations with the United States. Finally, Mr Reagan consented to a communique in which he promised to reduce and eventually to eliminate arms sales to the Republic of China. There was a catch, of course. The Chinese Communists were to settle the China issue peacefully before the United States would keep these pledges. Nothing much has happened. There isn't any peaceful settlement and the United States is still selling weapons for the defense of the people of Taiwan.

President Reagan is no fool, and he is a friend of the Republic of China. He doesn't say so openly, but he is just as confident that Red China will reach the ash heap of history as the Soviet Union will attain the same destination.

What will Chao do in Canada? His message will be mostly economic. He will promise to buy more wheat and other goods. He has the advantage of the Soviet Union having shot down the Korean airliner, not Peiping, although the Koreans may do well to keep in mind that the Chinese Communists expressed no regrets at what their erstwhile allies had done. For our part, Chao's cleverness should not be underestimated. It is appropriate to answer him at every point. He is one of the ablest of the Chinese Communist diplomats and liars.

Teng Hsiao-ping pulled a lot of wool over American eyes on the occasion of his trip to the United States in 1979. Chao is capable of doing just as good a job. We needn't be afraid of President Reagan's trip to Peiping in April but Chao's junket to Washington is another matter. This is not an ordinary trip but one to deceive the Americans -- even President Reagan -- and, above all, to destroy their close relationship with the Republic of China.

PRESIDENT CHIANG MEETS U.S. CONGRESSMEN

OW120000 Taipei CNA in English 1446 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 11 (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-kuo received six U.S. congressmen at the Presidential Office Wednesday. The congressmen are Bud Shuster, R-Pa; Pat Roberts, R-Kan; Denny Smith, R-Ore; Daniel Schaefer, R-Colo; Thomas A. Daschle, R-S.D.; and Tom Loeffler, R-Texas. They came here Monday for a six-day visit. President Chiang expressed his hearty welcome to them for their visit to this country, especially during the new year holidays. He also exchanged views with them on Sino-U.S. relations and the current world situation.

In their talks, President Chiang lauded the congressmen for their friendship to and support of the Republic of China.

Based on their traditional friendship, the close cooperation in various fields between the Republic of China and the United States have not only corresponded to their national interests, he said, but, moreover, they have been helpful in maintaining stability, progress, and prosperity in free countries in the Asia and Pacific region. Their trip will help them better understand the real development in this country, thus further enhancing and expanding the cooperative relations between the two nations, the president stressed.

The congressmen, in response, assured President Chiang that the progress and prosperity they have seen here since their arrival have given them greater familiarity with the situation in this country. They said they believe their visit will greatly benefit the future relations between the two nations. President Chiang and the congressmen were accompanied by Ma Chi-chuang, secretary general to the president, and Vice Foreign Minister Ding Mou-shih during the meeting.

PREMIER SUN SPEAKS AT 4 JAN KMT MEETING

OW041441 Taipei CNA in English 1400 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 5 (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan Wednesday pointed out that his administration will concentrate its efforts toward accelerating the nation's industrial development, improving the taxation system, safeguarding the social order, and advancing the public health services in the new year.

Premier Sun, in his capacity as a member of the ruling Kuomintang, reported on the major tasks of his administration at a regular meeting of the Kuomintang's Central Committee. Members of the Central Committee also took the occasion to exchange new year's greetings.

The meeting was presided over by Gen. Ho Ying-chin, a member of the President of the Central Advisory Committee. Gen. Ho spoke of his new year's hope that the people of this nation will devote their efforts to helping the government implement the historical mission of mainland recovery.

He also expressed the hope that all Overseas Chinese will support the government in the anticommunist struggle and the compatriots on the China mainland will fight the communist tyrants under the banner of San Min Chu I (the three principles of the people).

Premier Sun, in his administrative report, said the government will continue to expand its foreign relations, reinforce the nation's military power, and pay more attention to cultural, educational, scientific, and technological development. He said the government is fully aware of the wish of the public to maintain good order in society and the prosperity of the economy. In drafting the policies, his administration has taken into consideration the common wish of the public to ensure continuous advancement in the quality of life here.

While seeking to boost the wealth of the nation, the premier said, his administration has been working on balancing the difference between the rich and the poor to attain an ideal society of equity and harmony.

Over 2,000 KMT members attended the meeting at Taipei City Hall in the morning.

TAIPEI COMMENTARY REJECTS DENG PEACE OVERTURE

OW070045 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Teng Ying-chao, the widow of Chou Enlai and the chairwoman of Red China's Political Consultative Council, made a New Year's Day peace overture to the Republic of China. It is the third one since Yeh Chien-ying offered his nine-point peace package in 1979. Teng Ying-chao reiterated Yeh's old offer and another one made by strongman Teng Hsiao-ping. She did, however, say something not included in Peking's previous offers: She invited the people in Taiwan to work, lecture, or study on the Communist-held Chinese mainland and asked the Chinese Government in Taipei to come forward with suggestions on how to achieve peaceful reunification. Said she: We are always ready to listen to the opinions of the Taiwan authorities and the people there on how to achieve a peaceful reunification of the country.

The insincerity of Peking's offers is shown in the fact that the terms offered to the people of Free China are withheld from the people on the mainland and cannot possibly be implemented once the Republic of China surrenders its sovereignty.

Teng Ying-chao's new offers also amount to nothing. How can the people in Taiwan go to work on the mainland while tens of millions of people there are jobless and when the mainland pay is only one-tenth that of Taiwan? As to the invitation to lecture or study on the mainland, it also meaningless. A lecturer needs freedom of speech, which is not available under the communist rule. A scholar who is academically honest risks arrest if he speaks out his mind in Red China. Nor would any young people in Taiwan care to go to the mainland for study, because the mainland schools are way behind those on Taiwan in terms of facilities and the quality of teaching faculties. What else can they learn on the mainland which they cannot learn in Taiwan in comfort?

Teng Ying-chao's promise to listen to Free China's suggestions for peaceful reunification is nothing if not an outrageous lie. The Republic of China has said time and again that a peaceful reunification is possible only when the entire Chinese people can enjoy democratic rule. It means that the Peking regime will have to renounce the communist system. But Teng Hsiao-ping has brushed aside these sensible suggestions as impractical and insisted on the so-called four basic principles of proletarian dictatorship, socialist route, communist leadership, and Marxism-Leninism-Maoism.

In making the latest propaganda move, Peking must be well aware that the people of Free China cannot be fooled. Then, why make it at all? The Chinese Communists never make a move without a specific reason. The latest peace offensive against Free China is timed to coincide with the impending U.S. visit by Peking's Premier Chao Tzu-yang to Washington. By reiterating its peace overture on the eve of Chao's trip, Peking was paving the way for Chao to apply more pressure on the Reagan administration on the so-called Taiwan question.

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13 JAN. 1984

